

Tabbaa elected chamber president

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly-elected 12-member board of directors of the Amman Chamber of Commerce held its first meeting on Saturday and unanimously elected Hani Tabbaa as president, Adnan Darwazah as vice-president and Hani Al Haj Hassan as secretary. Muhammad Khair and Bahjat Hani were elected first and second deputy to the secretary and Ahmad Ghunaim as treasurer and Mahmoud Zuboch as deputy treasurer. Muhammad Al Haj Deeb, Samir Muasher, Mohammad Al-Jarrah, Salim Khatib, Riyad Al-Saifi and Haidar Mursi as members of the board. A festive contact to win seats in the board ended last Thursday with Mr. Tabbaa, former president of the chamber, securing 1,051 votes and his closest rivals Haidar Mursi and Mohammad Abdel Cader Al Haj Deeb winning 1,034 and 839 votes respectively. The board announced on Saturday that the top priority on their agenda was a project to amend the chamber's election law in order to allow for more flexibility in the election process.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي

Volume 11 Number 3336

AMMAN, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1986, RABIA AL AWWAL 29, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King congratulates Yugoslavia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday sent a congratulatory cable to Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic on the occasion of Yugoslavia's Independence Day. In the cable, the King wished President Milosevic health and happiness and to the Yugoslav people prosperity and development. On the occasion of the Independence Day, Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan Todor Bojdzjevski held a reception at his residence on Saturday evening.

New committee formed

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has formed a sub-committee to the Higher Committee for Occupied Territories Affairs to follow up procedures pertaining to the implementation of the development programme for the occupied West Bank.

Armitage arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage arrived here Saturday on a several-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of senior officials. Mr. Armitage was received upon arrival by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, the Jordanian military attaché in Washington and U.S. Ambassador to Amman, Paul Becker.

TCC extends working hours

AMMAN (J.T.) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohamed Shaded Ismail has decided to extend the daily working hours of the staff of the financial and subscriber service departments until 5:00 p.m. until the end of this year to enable subscribers pay telephone bills. In addition, TCC staff will also contact subscribers by telephone to urge them pay their delayed telephone bills. The move is aimed at giving the subscribers who cannot go to the TCC offices during their working hours the opportunity to pay their telephone bills after their working hours.

Egyptian parliament delays joint company

CAIRO (Petra) — Egypt's People's Council on Saturday endorsed setting up a joint Jordanian-Egyptian holding company for investment and development. The council, in an ordinary session, also ratified a bilateral agreement on tourism which was concluded between the two countries in April 1986. Both countries had agreed, within the framework of the trade protocol, to set up a joint holding company at a total equity of \$50 million to be based in Amman. The company's 50,000 shares are to be equally divided between the two countries.

INSIDE

- * Kuwaiti court sentences assailant on emir to death, page 2
- * Tuberculosis rising alarmingly in West Bank, page 3
- * Economic efficiency need not worsen distribution, page 4
- * Europe's shrinking, aging population worries experts, page 5
- * Americans lead chess Olympiad, page 6
- * Dollar sinks to record low against mark, page 7
- * Seoul rally fails; opposition chief vows to step up struggle, page 8

Widespread protests mark Day of Solidarity with Palestinian People

Rocks hurled at Israelis amid general strike in occupied territories • Amman statements urge serious world action to support Palestinians

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

SCHOOLS and shops remained closed and businesses observed a day of protest in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on Saturday to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

The occasion of the 39th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of the resolution to partition Palestine was widely observed in the occupied territories. Palestinians in Jerusalem also used the opportunity to protest against two weeks of anti-Arab violence by Jews in the Old City.

Pressure mounts in U.S. for probe into Iran deals

SANTA BARBARA (Agencies) — Reports of possible high-level involvement in the Iran-contra scandal have intensified pressure for an independent probe despite an order for White House staff to cooperate with the administration's own investigation.

While new allegations emerged over covert arms deals with Iran and the diversion of proceeds to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels called contra, President Reagan and most of his top aides are remaining silent. Mr. Reagan, who has made no comment on the affair since flying to his ranch in California's Santa Ynez mountains, was in seclusion on Saturday for a third day — out of reach of White House correspondents in a hotel 40 kilometres away.

A presidential spokesman said Mr. Reagan was celebrating the four-day Thanksgiving holiday weekend by going riding, chopping wood and doing chores at the ranch.

The controversy has deepened, fuelled by daily news reports alleging wider knowledge by top U.S. officials of the operation — allegedly conducted by the National Security Council (NSC) staff without Mr. Reagan's knowledge — including White House Chief of Staff Donald

Regan. Mr. Regan has called the report "ridiculous." Mr. Reagan last Tuesday accepted the resignation of his National Security Adviser John Poindexter and fired key NSC aide Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North.

The Washington Post reported Saturday that David Abshire, a former U.S. envoy to NATO, was the leading contender to replace Admiral Poindexter. A memorandum issued on Friday by White House counsel Peter Wallison directed all staff members "to cooperate completely and to preserve any and all records" for an investigation being conducted by Attorney-General Edwin Meese, according to presidential spokesman Dan Howard.

"The bottom line is Ed Meese has a blank cheque to get to the bottom of this... it is in everybody's interest to get to the bottom of it and get it out as soon as possible," Howard told reporters.

A three-member panel appointed by Mr. Reagan is studying the role of the NSC in the conduct of foreign policy and the Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are conducting investigations.

Many lawmakers believe Mr. Reagan should step aside because the administration cannot impartially investigate itself.

In Washington, a House of Representatives judiciary subcommittee called for an independent, Watergate-style special prosecutor saying it was possible Vice-President George Bush and other top White House officials had broken laws in connection with the Iran-contra operation.

Mr. Bush and some of his staff have been linked in news reports to a private U.S. effort to aid the contra during the ban on military aid.

But Mr. Meese said Friday he had no reason to believe anyone else in the White House knew of the Iran-Nicaragua money trail. The Senate Intelligence Committee announced Friday it would hold closed hearings next week to examine a report that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) sent arms to Tehran two months before Mr. Reagan secretly authorised such shipments last January and ordered the CIA not to notify Congress.

20 plane loads of weapons may have reached Iran; U.S. may send envoy to Mideast; page 2

Iran arms disclosure hurts contra; page 8

U.S. team to question Israelis

TEL AVIV (R) — A team of American investigators including FBI and Justice Department officials will arrive in Israel soon to question Israelis involved in shipping U.S. arms to Iran, Israel Radio reported Saturday.

The radio did not give a date. Foreign ministry spokesman Ehud Gol told Reuters the United States had not yet approached Israel about sending such a team and had not questioned any Israeli officials over the arms deal.

U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese has said Israeli intermediaries deposited proceeds from the arms sales in a Swiss bank account for contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Israel acknowledged on Wednesday that it had shipped the U.S. arms to Iran, but denied knowing anything about the contra receiving money from the deal.

U.S. blocks Security Council statement on violence in Jerusalem

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United States has blocked issue of a statement by the U.N. Security Council on recent anti-Arab violence in Jerusalem, council members said.

The violence followed the fatal stabbing earlier this month of a Jewish youth in the Old City.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had called in a letter for "immediate action by the Security Council and the secretary general, with a view that the occupying power, Israel, bring this vicious rampage to an end."

It said Jewish settlers had firebombed houses and vehicles and forced several Palestinian families to flee the area.

Council sources quoted by Reuters said a draft statement was circulated that would have called on Israel to fulfil its responsibilities under the 4th Geneva Convention, dealing with the protection of civilians at time of war.

Israel does not regard itself as the occupying power in Jerusalem, and contends that the 4th Geneva Convention does not apply. Council sources said the United States, in closed door consultations, raised objections to the proposed wording of the statement, which would have been issued without a formal council meeting, and suggested alternative language.

After extensive consultations, council president Sir John Thomson of Britain told members there was no agreement on a text.

Iran issues new threat

TEHRAN (Agencies) — President Ali Khamenei claimed on Saturday that a long-range Iraqi air raid on Iran's Larak oil export terminal was made possible by the use of bases and airports provided by "reactionary countries," Tehran Radio reported Saturday.

He did not name the countries, but said: "As long as this help continues, Iran considers them on a par with Iraq and will give them the appropriate response."

Aviation sources in the Middle East quoted by Reuters said Iraqi aircraft landed at an airport on the east coast of Saudi Arabia on the way back from attacking Larak island at the mouth of the Gulf on Tuesday. But independent observers said Iraq had the capability to refuel aircraft in air.

The sources quoted by Reuters said the planes, believed to be French-built FIC multi-role attack aircraft, refuelled in flight on the way to Larak, 1,250 kilometres from Iraq, but failed to refuel on the way back and were forced to land.

The head of Iran's war information headquarters said on Thursday that Iraqi jets must have used "others' facilities" in because Iranian radar had not detected any mid-air refuelling over the Gulf on Tuesday afternoon.

U.S. breach of SALT draws wide protests

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States has violated its Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) with the Soviet Union, drawing a chorus of criticism from Moscow, European allies and opposition congressmen.

The Pentagon said a B-52 bomber carrying 12 nuclear-tipped cruise missiles entered service with the U.S. air force on Friday, raising the total of cruise-carrying bombers and multiple-warhead missiles above the ceiling of 1,320 set out in the 1979 SALT-II.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called it "a major mistake" and Kremlin officials said they were considering measures to counter the U.S. move.

The official Soviet news agency TASS condemned the U.S. decision and said Washington's reputation as a party to treaties had plummeted under President Reagan.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda denounced as the U.S. move as irresponsible.

Amal closes in on Shatila; PLO holds fast elsewhere

BEIRUT (AP) — Amal militiamen closed in on the Palestinian refugee camp of Shatila behind a barrage of tank fire on Saturday as grenade-throwing Palestinian fighters burst out of burning shacks in last-ditch attempts to head off the onslaught.

Fighting between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters and militiamen of the dominant Shi'ite Amal movement also raged around the sprawling Bourj Al Barajneh camp, south of Shatila. But there were no reports of any advances on that axis.

Police said 27 people were killed and 51 wounded in the fighting around the two camps. Shatila is home for some 14,000 Palestinians. Bourj Al Barajneh's population is estimated at 50,000

including several thousand Lebanese.

The new casualties upped the overall toll in that area to 37 dead and 148 injured since Friday.

The Palestinians charged that a tank-led onslaught was underway to overrun Shatila.

Falls of black smoke billowed from the camp in west Beirut as militiamen from Amal, which is headed by Justice Minister Nabih Berri, blocked all roads to the immediate vicinity of the camp.

Scores of Soviet-made T-54 and American-built M-48 tanks ringed Shatila with their guns blasting it from all directions at the pace of 20 rounds per minute.

PLO communiques charged that Lebanese army units from the predominantly Shi'ite First Brigade, which is based in

Syrian-controlled east Lebanon, rolled down the central mountains to beef up the Sixth Brigade which has been fighting alongside Amal.

Amal has some 50 Syrian-supplied T-54 tanks. The Lebanese army has the American M-48 tanks.

Squads of Palestinians broke out from the burning ransack shacks on several hit-and-run grenade assaults against the tank positions.

But Arafat loyalists and opponents have buried their differences, at least temporarily, and joined forces to defend the camps in Beirut and South Lebanon.

Amal claimed that PLO attempts to expand beyond Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila prompted the crackdown.

Total collapse averted in Damascus talks but success remains in balance

By Lamis K. Andoni in Damascus with agency dispatches

A TOTAL collapse of talks here to end six weeks of fighting around Palestinian camps in Lebanon appeared to have been averted on Saturday after Iranian mediators tabled a new proposal giving life to negotiations that seemed to be heading nowhere Friday night.

However, there was no certainty that the Iranian proposal, put forward by Foreign Minister Akbar Velayati who arrived here on Friday night, could signal an immediate ceasefire around the Palestinian camps besieged by the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia. Reports from the Lebanese capital Saturday said Amal men were closing in on the Shatila refugee camp in Beirut

under a barrage of heavy tank and artillery fire. Elsewhere, Palestinian fighters appeared to be holding fast against concerted Amal onslaughts, according to the reports.

Both sides ignored a deadline for a truce that was to come into force Friday afternoon and continued fighting around the Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps in Beirut and the Maghdousheh hills and Rashidiyeh refugee camp in South Lebanon.

Mr. Velayati held a round of talks with Libyan number two Major Abdul Salaam Jalloud immediately after his arrival on Friday night. Sources in the Libyan delegation, which has been mediating with Amal and the Palestinians alongside Syria and a low-level Iranian team, told the

Jordan Times on Saturday that Libya was extremely "frustrated with the failure" of a nine-point proposal that had called for Friday's truce that went ignored.

The sources said Maj. Jalloud was the major force behind drafting the proposal and was "deeply disappointed" when it foundered even before it was signed by the concerned parties.

Maj. Jalloud was about to leave Damascus in anger when the Iranians came out with a new proposal which was described by informed sources as "expected to be satisfactory to the Palestinians as well as Amal."

No details were available on the terms included in the proposal, but Palestinian sources said "the initial (tentative) draft has

(Continued on page 3)

Panel on unemployment prepares working plan

AMMAN (Petra) — A ministerial sub-committee studying means of solving local unemployment has drafted a working plan to gradually replace foreign workers with Jordanians and to retrain more than 10,000 vocational and administrative workers, according to a statement issued here Saturday.

The sub-committee, which is chaired by Labour Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan and groups the Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh and Education Minister Thoukan Al Hindawi as well as President of the University of Jordan Abdul Salam Al Majali, director of the Jordanian Institute for Public Administration (JIPA) Munther Al Masri and Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director-General Abdullah Elayyan, has drafted a medium-term policy to provide the civil service apparatus with qualified staff.

The VTC, in cooperation with the JIPA, will design training courses for vocational and administrative candidates. The courses will be launched as of the beginning of 1987.

The working plan includes a

two-pronged approach to solve the issue of unemployment among Jordanians. The unemployment is officially estimated at 30,000 out of a domestic work force of 502,000.

The two-edged approach includes a training programme to train and prepare university graduates to take up civil jobs in the Kingdom's educational and other departments. The four-month programme, with a capacity for receiving and retraining between 6,000 to 7,000 students, will have an average of 240 hours of training and only touches on preparing graduate candidates before they apply for official jobs. The training curriculum will be designed as soon as the 1987 fiscal budget has been finalised to determine the number of new job opportunities to be created in the civil service corps.

University and community college graduates will receive a total of 144 hours out of the 240 hours in studies related to strengthening their English and Arabic languages, office management, public administration, statistics and research methods.

"wait a minute. What we really have to do is prevent the Reagan administration from destroying the arms control that was already in existence before," Mr. Aspin said in a television interview.

He called Mr. Reagan's action "a very, very bad decision" because the Soviet Union was in a position to deploy more new long-range nuclear missiles than the United States.

Senator Edward Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, said Mr. Reagan had compounded the injury to U.S. foreign policy already done by the Iran arms sales crisis.

"There is simply no good reason for the U.S. to move outside the SALT-II limits at this time other than for the administration to once again thumb its nose at the will of the Congress and the American people," Mr. Kennedy said in a statement.

U.S. conservatives cheered Mr. Reagan's decision to exceed the SALT-II limits, seeing it as an attempt to end a Soviet advantage in the arms race.

Kuwaiti court sentences Iraqi to death for bid to kill emir

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's state security court Saturday sentenced to death an Iraqi, one of five charged with plotting a car-bomb attempt on the life of the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, in May last year.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed in Beirut on behalf of the shadowy pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group. It has demanded the release of 17 prisoners in Kuwait in return for freedom for U.S. and French hostages it holds.

The man sentenced to death, Alaa Mohammad Reda Al Atrash, 33, a pharmacist, pleaded not guilty. He was the only defendant present at the trial into the bid to assassinate the emir and overthrow the government.

The court sentenced another pharmacist, Wadi'e Abdul Hussein Mohammad Al Atrash, 34, who is still at large, to life in

jail. A dentist and two engineers also tried in absentia were acquitted.

The emir, 60, escaped with scratches when a car packed with explosives rammed his motorcade on a seafront route he used almost daily to travel to and from the Sief Palace, where the council of ministers (cabinet) meets.

The blast sent two cars in the motorcade ablaze and killed five people — two bodyguards, two bystanders and an alleged Iraqi car bomber.

Atrash was also jailed for three years at hard labour on an associated charge. Other charges against the accused included

belonging to a subversive group and illegal manufacture and ownership of explosives.

The verdicts were announced amid heavy security. Dozens of commandos armed with automatic weapons surrounded the court building and an armoured vehicle mounted with a machine-gun guarded the entrance.

Reporters and the public needed special passes to attend Saturday's hearing, which followed a series of closed sessions requested by the prosecution. Photographers, as is usual, were barred from taking pictures in the courtroom.

The attack on the emir came shortly after Islamic Jihad said it was becoming impatient over failure to meet its demands.

The Kuwaiti 17, mainly pro-Iranian Muslims, were convicted for explosions in 1983

at the American and French embassies and several state targets. The blasts killed six people, including an alleged truck bomber who rammed the U.S. mission.

Kuwait has ruled out any deals involving the 17 prisoners, who include a Lebanese and two Iraqis sentenced to death along with three other Iraqis convicted in absentia.

As far as is known, no executions have taken place.

There have been a string of bombings in Kuwait since the 1983 embassy blasts. The latest was last June when four explosions set ablaze refinery installations south of Kuwait City.

Sheikh Jaber dissolved parliament and several articles of the constitution in July, citing security and economic crises facing the oil-producing emirate's 1.7 million people.

Mahdi reports infighting among rebels

KHARTOUM (AP) — The rebel movement in southern Sudan is torn by internal ideological and tribal squabbling and its leader Col. John Garang now is "absent from the platform," Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi said Saturday.

Mr. Mahdi also told the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) his government will not negotiate peace unless the rebels halt terrorist activity and shake off what he termed complete domination by neighbouring Ethiopia.

Col. Garang, a former army officer, commands the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has been fighting government forces in the south since 1983. The SPLA is the military arm of Col. Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) seeking economic and administrative reforms in the largely Christian and animist southern provinces of Upper Nile, Bahr Al Ghazal and Equatoria.

Recurrent reports in recent weeks, denied by the SPLA, said Col. Garang was killed in a firefight with one of his lieutenants. Sudanese Interior Minister Sayed Ahmad Al Hussein told an Egyptian weekly magazine last week that Col. Garang suffered serious wounds in the fight but was alive.

Mr. Mahdi, who returned to Khartoum Friday night from a two-day summit of Central and East African countries in Rwanda's capital Kigali, told SUNA he did not know whether Col. Garang was alive or dead.

"Some people there (at Kigali) told me he was killed, while others said he was not," Mr. Mahdi said, "but the sure thing is that he is absent from the platform."

The prime minister did not say whether he thinks Col. Garang's absence from the scene was for political reasons or physical disability.

But Mr. Mahdi spoke of serious bickering within rebel ranks. "It is certain now that Garang's men are at loggerheads," said Mr. Mahdi, who has headed a coalition cabinet since last May when his Umma Party won a plurality in parliamentary elections. He cited political, tribal and ideological reasons for the infighting.

Some rebels oppose fighting against his "democratic regime," he said, adding that the situation is exacerbated by differences between and clashes among Dinka and Nuer tribesmen at rebel camps.

The Dinka and Nuer are rivals of long standing. Col. Garang is a Dinka, as are the majority of his SPLA fighters.

Politically, Mr. Mahdi said problems have arisen within the rebel movement because some rebels are demanding that the SPLA disassociate itself from Col. Garang's "Marxist line."

McFarlane's May trip was reportedly accompanied by 20 plane loads of arms

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Sources in Iran say as many as 20 plane loads of U.S. weapons were delivered to Iran in May when President Ronald Reagan's former national security adviser visited Tehran.

They said the cargo planes landed during the visit by Robert McFarlane and that most carried tank engines and spare parts. The sources have intimate knowledge of the internal workings of the Iranian government and spoke on condition they not be identified.

If the sources are correct, it suggests much larger shipments of arms to Iran than previously reported.

The Times of London carried a similar report Saturday. Asked to comment on the reports, White House spokesman Dan Howard said: "It sounds like hogwash to me, but I don't want to comment on specifics of the Iran matter while the investigation is under way."

The sources said the planes landed at Qale Morghi Military Airbase near Tehran's Mehrabad Airport and that the flight plans of the aircraft were destroyed immediately after the weapons were unloaded.

They also said several airport officials who knew about the McFarlane visit and might have disclosed information about it were arrested.

Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, a former Iranian president in exile in Paris since 1981, has been quoted as saying by the London newspaper the Independent that Mr. McFarlane made two visits to Iran, at the end of May and early September.

He said Mr. McFarlane had 23 tonnes of arms aboard his plane in September, and that Iran paid \$19 million for the equipment.

The United States has not given an accounting of American arms delivered to Iran nor has Israel, which has said it delivered arms at the request of the United States.

Attorney General Edwin Meese said last week that Israel brokered several shipments, but

did not provide exact information. The dealings with the United States apparently touched off some political infighting in Iran.

Mr. Bani Sadr said Mr. McFarlane's contacts in Tehran during the May visit were Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Sheikholeslam, a leader of the group that held 52 Americans hostage at the U.S. embassy in Tehran for 444 days, and parliament member Mohammad Ali Hadi.

Pierre Salinger, a former White House spokesman and a correspondent for the U.S. ABC Television Network, has reported that the Iranian contacts were Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's son, Ahmad, and Sadeq Tabatabaei, another Khomeini relative.

The Iranian sources who spoke to the Associated Press and whose information has proved accurate in the past, said five of Iran's top leaders arranged Mr. McFarlane's visit without telling Khomeini, the revolutionary patriarch.

Only after Mr. McFarlane landed in Tehran did Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, one of the five, tell Khomeini that the American envoy had arrived and sought permission to open negotiations with him, the sources said.

They said the other four Iranians involved in Mr. McFarlane's visit were President Ali Khamenei, Supreme Court Judge Ahmad Abdul Karim Musavi Ardabili, Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi and Ahmad Khomeini.

And they said Ayatollah Khomeini gave an order that no leading Iranian officials would be allowed to see Mr. McFarlane to discuss shipments of arms to Iran in a bid to improve relations.

That is why, according to the sources, that officials from the Information Ministry — which also is responsible for intelligence gathering — acted as liaison between Mr. McFarlane and the Iranian leaders.

These sources gave the following account: When Iranian authorities arrested Mehdi Hashemi early

October, an internal power struggle became evident to the outside world.

Hashemi, a relative of Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, Khomeini's chosen successor, was in charge of exporting the Islamic revolution.

In August, during the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia, Saudi officials arrested 130 Iranians upon their arrival at the airport after finding explosives in their baggage.

It was widely believed in Iran that the Saudis had been tipped off by Iranian officials that Hashemi had planted the explosives in the bags of the pilgrims.

They were released after promises from Iran, which at that time was trying to improve relations with the Saudis, that the perpetrator would be punished.

Mr. Rafsanjani's close aide and an ardent foe of Hashemi, Chahar Najafabadi, and Oil Minister Gholamreza Azagadeh made separate visits to Saudi Arabia in the aftermath of the affair.

The Americans also were reported to have urged Iran to arrest Hashemi or at least abandon Iranian-inspired terrorism against the Americans. By that time, Hashemi had discovered there were discussions going on between Iranian leaders and the Americans.

Hashemi reportedly had two heated meetings with Rafsanjani and also wrote a note to Montazeri, saying high officials were betraying the revolution.

Montazeri, unaware that Ayatollah Khomeini already knew of the negotiations, then wrote an eight-page letter to Khomeini, disclosing the American connection. By that time, Rafsanjani and his allies had decided to arrest Hashemi and gave Intelligence Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Rey Shahri the authority to detain him.

Khomeini gave his personal permission for Hashemi's arrest, provided Montazeri was told in advance. He gave Montazeri's letter to his son to discuss in the weekly meeting of the five leaders who had arranged Mr. McFarlane's visit.

Haig approved Iran arms in 1981, paper reports

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave permission for Israel to ship U.S.-made military spare parts to Iran in 1981, the Washington Post reported Saturday.

The Post, quoting unidentified administration sources, said the 1981 shipment, which included tyres for fighter planes, was intended to help Israel cultivate moderates in the Iranian military. It was thought they could be valuable contacts in any government succeeding that of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.


The Reagan administration has said a limited shipment of defensive arms was sent to Iran earlier this year after Mr. Reagan in January signed a secret waiver of Washington's arms embargo.

The Post quoted one source as saying Gen. Haig gave permission for the Israeli shipment, which was worth up to \$15 million. But other sources said Gen. Haig's approval was only tacit and was indicated merely by his failure to object to the move.

The White House had no immediate comment on the report.

The Post said Gen. Haig's assent followed discussions between Robert McFarlane, a State Department aide who later became Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser, and David Kimche, director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry.

Both Gen. Haig and Mr. McFarlane have denied the report, the Post said.




AL-WAHA DEPT. STORES

2nd-3rd Floor

No.1 for choice and value in Xmas ornaments

Choose from a huge range of Xmas ornaments and Xmas Trees at nominal prices

Don't miss this opportunity Shop now - and Save



ALL-WAHA DEPT. STORES
7th Circle, Tel 814129
Housing Bank Centre Tel 604237
Daily including Fridays 9am-9pm

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Koran
15:45	Programme review
15:55	Health Cliff
16:20	Children programme
16:45	Young World
17:30	Silas
17:35	Computer
18:05	Local Agricultural programme
18:30	Arabic series
19:15	Local programme
19:45	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:25	Tomorrow's programme
22:00	Local variety programme
23:00	News summary in Arabic
23:15	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1323 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Juke Box Duty
06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial Review 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Lyrics and Lyrics 07:45 12:00 News Summary
08:00 Newswatch 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Waveguide 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 Islamic Fundamentals 12:00 News Summary: Short Story 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 From the Proms '86 13:35 News About Britain 13:45 From Our Own Correspondent 14:00 News Summary: Variety 14:15 News in Arabic 14:30 Garden 14:40 Growing Points in Science 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:15 Sports Roundup 15:45 The Sami Jones Request Show 16:30 The Bretton 17:00 Radio Newswatch 17:15 International Record 18:00 World News 18:09 Classical Record Review 18:15 Letter From America 19:00 World News 19:09 Reflections 19:15 Meridian 19:45 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newswatch 20:15 Before The Monday 20:30 Just A Minute 21:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260, KHz: 7200, 565, 1174, 11925 & 13210

05:00 News: Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answer to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour.
06:00 Sunday Morning at 06:10, 17:00 News 17:10, 18:00 Horizon and 17:00 News 17:10, 18:00 News 18:00 News 18:00 Encounter 18:30 Special English News and Features 19:00 News 19:10 Critics' Choice 19:30 Features in the News 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 News

Egyptian tourism minister due for visit on Monday

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Egyptian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Fawzi Sayid and an accompanying delegation will arrive here on Monday for a five-day official visit to the Kingdom to discuss the details of a joint protocol on tourism signed between Jordan and Egypt in April.

Following the April meeting, a joint seminar on scientific cooperation between the two countries issued a set of recommendations designed to market joint tourism attractions in Egypt and Jordan, to develop the northern regions of the Red Sea and to set up a centre for water sports in Aqaba and a similar one on the Egyptian coast.

Mr. Sayid and an 18-member delegation representing private

and public tourism agencies will hold talks with their Jordanian counterparts on means of taking steps to promote joint tourism marketing, setting up and exchanging exhibitions and tourism and cultural parades between Jordan and Egypt.

Following the signing of the accord, the Royal Jordanian Airline and Egypt Air announced an almost 50 per cent reduction in air fares between the two countries.

Egyptian energy minister due Thursday

As part of the continuous cooperation between Jordan and Egypt, another delegation headed by Egyptian Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Maher Abatha will arrive here on Thursday to discuss means of increasing cooperation between the two countries in areas related to electricity and energy.

Tuberculosis in W. Bank, Gaza rising at an alarming rate — Hamzeh says

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Saturday revealed that the incidence of tuberculosis is increasing among citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and he attributed the increase to malnutrition and the low level of health care provided in the Israeli occupied Arab territories.

"According to information reaching us, tuberculosis is spreading at an alarming rate among citizens living in the occupied Arab lands," Dr. Hamzeh said at a meeting held at the ministry and attended by Dr. Robert Cook, director of the United Nations World Health Organisation (WHO) department for family health care, and Mr.

Hassen Shawarab, director of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) office in Amman.

During the meeting, Dr. Hamzeh discussed the prospects of setting up a centre for manpower training in the West Bank to conduct a study on the health situation there and to train employees working in the health field.

Dr. Hamzeh suggested that the proposed centre could also cover the issue of primary health care, including mother and child welfare, for citizens living in the occupied Arab lands.

He added that the Kingdom's 1986-1990 development plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

has allocated funds for building and upgrading hospitals there but did not detail the amount.

Dr. Hamzeh also dwelt on the issue of mortality rates for infants below one year of age and said that statistical information on this had been provided by the Israeli occupation authorities was "not accurate." Therefore, Dr. Hamzeh said, it was inappropriate for WHO to carry these statistics in its annual bulletins.

The minister suggested that any information obtained from the Israelis should be marked in such a way that readers could differentiate between Israeli information and information supplied by other governments.

Hindawi pays visit to Ajloun

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AJLOUN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouran Al Hindawi on Saturday said that his ministry was keen on improving the economic and social conditions of teachers. Speaking during a meeting with education officials in Ajloun district governorate, Mr. Hindawi announced that the ministry was adopting a definite policy to take into account means of achieving the goals of education.

The minister also called for overcoming and getting rid of all negative aspects which impeded the educational process and said that the ministry was adopting a series of plans which would be carried out urgently and with efficiency. He also stressed the need for a comprehensive and integrated programme based on a long-term plan to build the aspired educational system and to maintain high standards of teaching.

The success in remedying field problems which face educational leaders requires from them that they find suitable solutions through the best utilisation of the available capabilities, Mr. Hindawi continued.

The minister also said that the main purpose of his meetings with educationalists and his visits to schools in various parts of the Kingdom was to establish contacts and encourage interaction between the ministry's officials and educationalists in the field in an effort to examine the problems and to find the best means for solving them.

Mr. Hindawi also called for reconsidering many existing educational practices in order to strengthen positive elements and to dispose of negative ones as he noted that the educational process needs constant revision. The minister added that the training and qualifying of the ministry's various cadres of teachers, supervisors and administrative staff was major issue of concern for the ministry and that training programmes are being prepared in cooperation with Jordanian universities to improve staff capabilities.

The director of the education department in Ajloun district governorate earlier reviewed the education situation in Ajloun and pointed out that the Ajloun district governorate has a total of 97 schools with 1,117 teachers.

Gazan agriculture produce to be exported via Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN (Petra) — All agricultural produce from the occupied Gaza Strip bound for export is allowed to pass via Jordan, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud announced on Saturday. The entry dates for citrus fruits and saplings were also set by the minister.

Mr. Hmoud's decision is in line with Jordan's stand, endorsed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity in September, to open up Arab markets for produce from

the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

On Saturday, Mr. Hmoud also met with the president and members of the Jordanian veterinary association and discussed ways to create job opportunities for vet specialists.

The meeting also discussed veterinary services in the Kingdom and the situation of vets in the occupied West Bank. Nine new vets were also sworn in as members of the association.

Khatib opens seminar on solar and wind energy

By Monika Warich Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Renewable energy resources can only play a complementary, but nevertheless important role in Jordan's energy supply in the foreseeable future, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib said in an opening session of a five-day seminar on small-scale solar and wind technologies for rural and remote areas held by the Jordan Electricity Authority and organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

He also stressed that there was a strong need for energy planning with an emphasis on pricing policies in the countries of the region, as he said this was not well developed, at the moment. Renewable energy technologies should be developed locally and be adjusted to local needs and conditions, the minister continued.

In Jordan, the major source for energy for the generation of electricity and heating is oil, which has to be imported. According to Central Bank of Jordan statistics, two thirds of the 2.81 million tonnes of oil imported last year came from Saudi Arabia and the remainder from Iraq, at a cost of JD 193 million — about ten per cent of the Kingdom's gross national product (GNP). The local production of oil, according to official reports, was 2,852 tonnes in 1985.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Deputy Director Bruce Harland, also spoke at the opening session and said that the oil bill in many developing countries amounted to up to 40 per cent of the GNP, to be

paid for in hard currency. Mr. Harland expects the oil price to go up again and therefore stressed the urgent need for the development of solar and wind energy in those countries.

In particular solar energy is available in abundance in most developing countries, but more than two billion people rely on biomass energy — fuelwood, and charcoal — for meeting their basic energy needs, with the well known serious consequences of environmental degradation, the Executive Secretary of ESCWA Mohammad Said Nabulsi said in his keynote address to the seminar. Although in the countries of the ESCWA region, the share of traditional sources of energy is not as high as in some African countries (50 to 80 per cent), these are also extensively used in a number of countries in the region, he added.

But the main reason for the need to develop renewable energies is that "the ESCWA countries, directly or indirectly, remain heavily dependent on finite petroleum resources. A more diversified energy consumption mix which relies on renewable and other alternative sources of energy can substantially benefit those countries where energy costs still burden considerably the national economies."

A representative of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) also addressed the seminar. The RSS Solar Energy Research Centre runs solar indoor/outdoor testing facilities and will soon start a new testing programme on solar energy collectors in cooperation with the West German government.

Ministry of Labour to gather data on workers, employment

Businesses, firms requested to supply labour offices with full information on all staff

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A meeting held on Saturday at the Labour Ministry discussed future working policies regarding local and foreign workers and Jordanian employers in addition to a new ministry plan under which all Jordanian businesses will be compelled to provide the ministry's employment office with data on their activities, number of employees and their respective positions and nationalities. The information received will be fed into the ministry's new computer system which will be operational by the beginning of 1987, ministry sources attending the meeting told the Jordan Times.

The meeting, which was chaired by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan discussed new labour policies designed to strike a balance in the Kingdom's employment and job structures. According to official estimates, the level of unemployment among Jordanian graduates and labourers was between 10 and 12 per cent in September 1986.

According to the sources, Mr. Haj Hassan requested all

departments of employment to distribute special forms to all Jordanian institutions seeking information on their employees in accordance with articles 12 and 13 of the Jordanian Labour Law, as a step towards gathering statistical data to organise and draw up the country's labour policies.

Under article 12, institutions with 10 or more employees are requested to hand the employment offices all such information before Dec. 12, 1986.

while other private organisations employing between five and nine staffers and other businesses with less than five workers were given an ultimatum to file the information to the ministry's employment office by Jan. 31, 1987 and March 1, 1987 respectively.

The meeting on Saturday decided that after the employment offices officially request private sector institutions to abide by the new measures, official forms will be circulated to be filled out and returned to the employment offices for processing, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

During the meeting, Mr. Haj Hassan said that all foreign workers employed in Jordan must have a work permit. The permits are issued by the employment office after establishing that the position cannot be filled by Jordanian job seekers. All employers who break the law by either employing foreign labourers without work permits or by letting foreign labourers work in areas which fall outside the permits' authorisation will be punished, the minister said.

Association addresses 'pressing issue' of jobless agricultural engineers

By Fred Donovan Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Agricultural Engineers' Association has recently set up a committee to address the problem of unemployment in its profession, according to the president of the organisation, Tariq Al Tell. "This is a serious problem facing agricultural engineers," he asserts.

The problem, as Mr. Al Tell sees it, is a combination of an economic recession and an increase in the number of university graduates. The recession is forcing Jordanians working in other Arab countries to return to Jordan in search of employment. At the same time, more and more students are graduating as agricultural engineers in specialisations that are already overcrowded. These factors have caused the unemployment problem to become acute recently, according to Mr. Al Tell.

In his view, the specialisations which are becoming overcrowded include food technology and animal husbandry. Areas which are in need of people are agricultural marketing and plant protection. To remedy the situation, he proposes setting quotas to limit and redirect students, and providing information to inform students of where the job opportunities are.

The magnitude of the unemployment problem Mr. Al

Tell estimates to be around 12 per cent. But, if the problem goes unchecked, "it's going to increase a lot more," he says. Agricultural engineers are not the only profession suffering from the recession, however. Mr. Al Tell estimates that the problem of unemployment is greater among physicians and other types of engineers, but less among veterinarians, pharmacists, and dentists.

Women engineers

The problem of unemployment is especially acute among women agricultural engineers, he says. "Men work longer in the field than women; therefore, the private sector prefers men," he states. "We are trying to look for what jobs fit women better. We are advising the government to employ women in special positions," he informs.

The association's committee, composed of representatives from both the private and public sector, has been set up to both alleviate the present crisis and to study the long-term problem of unemployment. Among the measures to be taken for the present problem, the committee is arranging with various government agencies to establish a training programme for recent graduates. This will give graduates the opportunity to gain experience so crucial in the job market, he says.

Another measure being undertaken is the circulation of advertisements calling on unemployed agricultural engineers to register with the association. This is "to establish a data base" for the committee's efforts to involve the government and private sector in employing engineers, according to Mr. Al Tell.

A problem which Mr. Al Tell says needs to be addressed is the situation of agricultural engineers in the Gaza Strip. The association allows as members only engineers who are Jordanian nationals. Engineers in Gaza, therefore, are not allowed to be members. "This problem needs a solution," he says.

Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Jordan and a former president of the engineers' association shares Mr. Al Tell's concern for the unemployment problem. "I'm not optimistic about the future of the profession (agricultural engineers) unless more investment takes place in agriculture," he states. "If the private sector doesn't absorb them (graduates), we will have significant unemployment."

Dr. Arabiyat agrees that the education system contributes to the unemployment problem. "We should direct students towards sectors with less surplus in an integrated manner. We need an overall plan for labour force in the country," he adds.

Corporation asks applicants for housing units to provide deposits in advance

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Housing Corporation has introduced a new condition under which all those applying for housing units in future schemes launched by the corporation should furnish a cash deposit or a bank guarantee to support their application.

The new condition, announced by Director General of the Housing Corporation Shafiq Al Zawaideh, was apparently introduced to ensure that applicants honour their part of the housing deal.

In an interview with the Jordan Times and the Arabic daily newspaper Al Ra'i, Mr. Zawaideh declined to give details on the amount of the advance deposits to be paid by beneficiaries, but said that the total cost price for each unit would be determined in advance to allow the applicants to either accept or refuse the unit before any final commitment.

Mr. Zawaideh's announcement followed numerous cases of applicants not coming forward to accept their units, particularly at the corporation's Abu Nuseir housing project completed in 1985.

In an earlier press conference, Mr. Zawaideh said that 20 per cent of the Abu Nuseir units are presently occupied. Corporation sources attributed the large number of vacancies to the unexpected rise in their price of production. The Housing Corporation had to build 34,000 metres of retaining walls at the Abu Nuseir site and the total cost of production increased.

The corporation's earlier housing experiences were not very profitable, and according to Mr.

Zawaideh, the corporation's total indebtedness until October 1986 totalled JD 83 million out of which JD 63 million was owed to the Central Bank of Jordan and JD 15 million and JD 5 million were owed to the Housing Bank and the Social Security Corporation respectively. Mr. Zawaideh gave these figures in a press conference held on Oct. 6 to mark the United Nations International Housing Day.

"The new decision could mean that the corporation is attempting to secure solid financial promises from beneficiaries before large-scale housing projects are launched. They simply do not want to repeat their earlier experiences," one senior source from the corporation told the Jordan Times.

Salt project

In the interview, Mr. Zawaideh said that the corporation would implement the new decision for a housing project in Salt and that applicants would have to give financial deposits in advance of the project's completion. The corporation, in cooperation with Salt Municipality, has distributed 2,500 questionnaires asking citizens to state their housing

preferences regarding location, area, central heating etc.

This system could be implemented for all the Housing Corporation's future schemes in various regions of the Kingdom. Mr. Zawaideh said, explaining that this would allow a preliminary estimation of the housing unit's total cost.

Mr. Zawaideh, who expressed his regret over the fact that Jordan's experience in housing complexes "had not succeeded," said the corporation's future plans would consider the work place of beneficiaries, applicants' preferences on the location and the unit sizes. During 1987, the corporation will start building 500 housing units in the Zarga area at a cost of JD 5 million, to be followed by another 50 units during 1987-1988, Mr. Zawaideh said.

Official estimates have said that Jordan needs a total of 23,000 housing units to meet the needs of average and low-income citizens. However, a report made by the Ministry of Planning said that almost 36,000 housing units throughout the Kingdom were vacant and it noted that rents had dropped by between 10 to 20 per cent in comparison with rents in 1985.

FOR RENT

Semi-villa completely furnished with T.V. and telephone. Two large bedrooms, two bathrooms, two sitting rooms and dining room. Central heating and a garage. Situated in the University housing suburb. All you need is your suitcase to move in. Close to shopping area and supermarket. Rent JD 230 per month. Call 841880

NEWS IN BRIEF

Seminar participants thank Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a regional seminar on metrology and standardisation, which recently concluded its deliberations in Amman, on Saturday sent cable of thanks to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar.

GUVS gives JD 730,000 to societies

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of JD 730,000 has been offered as aid to various charitable societies throughout the Kingdom by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) since the beginning of this year. Of these funds, a total of JD 260,000 went to charitable societies in the occupied West Bank.

Egyptian minister cables Haj Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on Saturday received a cable from Egypt's Minister of Manpower Asem Abdul Haq expressing Egypt's interest in further boosting bilateral relations. Mr. Haq's cable came in reply to a letter of congratulations sent by Mr. Haj Hassan to Mr. Haq upon assuming his post in the newly-formed Egyptian government.

Port handles more cargo

AQABA (Petra) — Port Corporation sources said on Saturday that total cargo handling at Aqaba port rose by 17.6 per cent during the first nine months of 1986 compared with the same period of last year. The sources said the corporation handled the loading and unloading of 12,366,914 tonnes from January to September 1986 in comparison with 10,518,889 tonnes for the same period of 1985.

Justice Ministry to attend law conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Justice will take part in a conference on law scheduled to be held in Italy on Dec. 6 to discuss a draft Arab treaty for safeguarding human rights.

Artists return from Damascus festival

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Department of Culture and Arts has returned from Damascus after taking part in the Damascus festival of theatrical arts. The delegation comprised 24 artists.

ACC to hold specialised course

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course will be held here at the beginning of next month by the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) for a number of staff from the agricultural credit bank in North Yemen. ACC Director General Sami Al Sunna said that the three-month course will give participants information about some topics related to the applications of computers for agricultural credit issues.

Total collapse averted in Damascus talks but success remains in balance

(Continued from page 1)

adequately addressed the situation" in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Elie Hobeika, the ousted two-Syrian leader of the Lebanese right-wing Lebanese Forces militia, categorically denied reports that his supporters were fighting alongside Amal against the Palestinians in the Shab'aa camp.

"I am not a party to this conflict and our forces have not taken part in any fighting" in the Amal-Palestinian battles, Mr. Hobeika told the Jordan Times in an interview on Saturday. He ruled out ordering his men to fight "any battle that would not lead to the reestablishment of a strong nationalist government in Lebanon."

The "camps war" in Lebanon, he said, was a byproduct of the civil war — "the absence of a strong sovereign government."

He said he was seeking the creation of a "strong and stable Arab Lebanon" and vowed "I will struggle to achieve it, along with all other patriotic and secular parties in Lebanon."

He explained the state he envisioned was "far from any factional or sectarian framework."

However, he said, he opposed a return of Palestinian military power to Lebanon since such an eventuality would undermine all efforts to restore peace in the country based on disbanding all militias and confiscation of weapons and entrusting the Lebanese army with supervising law and order.

The sources in the Libyan delegation blamed Syria for the failure of the earlier nine-point proposal. "Syria could have pushed for the implementation of the agreement (by effecting an immediate ceasefire) and could have breached the signing at a later stage," said one member of the Libyan delegation, who refused to be identified.

On the other side, confusion appeared to prevail on the Amal stand over the proposal. Some sources close to Amal leader Nabih Berri said Mr. Berri was unlikely to accept the new plan but others were optimistic that the Lebanese justice minister would endorse the proposal with amendments.

In any event, Mr. Berri has made clear that he would accept any reestablishment of PLO power in Lebanon. Amal contends that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is trying to stage a military comeback in Lebanon and restore the power the PLO lost in Lebanon after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Amal also considers the fighting in Lebanon as an Amal war with Fateh, the mainstream PLO commando movement and Mr. Arafat's powerbase in the PLO, despite the fact that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which is at odds with Arafat, is representing the Palestinians in the Damascus talks.

As the fighting raged around Palestinian camps in Beirut, reports reaching here spoke of fears among Palestinians of possible "massacres" in Shab'aa if the shanty town fell to Amal.

Another unconfirmed report said a chemical bomb was dropped in the Bourj Al Barajneh camp and many people were suffering from nausea and dizziness as a result.

Palestinian sources also claimed that Amal had already carried out a massacre of Palestinian women and children in Al Roush Camp in South Lebanon. There was no way to confirm these reports.

Mr. Velayatti met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Saturday and conveyed a message from Iranian President Ali Khamenei, Syria's official news agency SANA reported.

SANA gave no details of the contents of the message or of the Assad-Velayatti talks, but a diplomatic source told Reuters both focused on Tehran's

"concern over escalation of fighting in Beirut and South Lebanon."

Another Iranian envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Hosein Sheik Al Islam, returned from Beirut Friday after meeting Sheikh Mohammad Mahdi Sham Al Din, deputy chairman of Lebanon's higher Shiite Islamic council.

Iranian officials said he also exchanged views on the situation in Lebanon with Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God).

In Tunis a senior PLO official accused Syria of wanting to chase Palestinians from Lebanon and repeated a rejection of the ceasefire accord reached in Damascus on Thursday.

Salah Khalaf, right-hand man to Mr. Arafat in Fateh, told a news conference that Syria was in league with Israel and the Amal militia in an anti-Palestinian plot in Lebanon.

He said Palestinian fighters were ready to withdraw from the strategic hilltop village of Maghdousheh in South Lebanon if Amal lifted a 70-day siege of the refugee camp of Rashidiyeh near Tyre. A buffer force would then move into the area.

He listed two other conditions for a truce — Palestinians ejected from their homes should be allowed to return and Amal should publicly pledge not to renew attacks on the Palestinian camps.

Widespread protests in occupied territories

(Continued from page 1)

all missions abroad to brief host countries on the situation in Jerusalem.

Missions in New York, Geneva, Tunis and Riyadh were instructed to make available copies of the statement to the U.N. secretary-general, the Arab League and the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

The Amman-based General Islamic Conference on Jerusalem issued a statement calling for serious international action to support the Palestinian people and to help support their rights.

The statement called on "to go beyond emotional solidarity with the Palestinian people and take serious, practical action to support them and reinstate their legitimate rights in their homeland."

The statement said Arab and Islamic unity were the only effective means to achieve a just and durable solution to the Palestinian problem and noted that the Israeli occupation authorities were continuing to settle in the occupied territories and continuing to deny basic human rights and freedom for the Palestinians.

"Israel's continued measures and activities against the Palestinians living under occupation have taken all forms and are threatening the land's geography, demography and history and Arab and Islamic cultures in Palestine," said the statement.

"In the 19 years of the Israeli occupation, oppressive measures have continued to grow and assume the form of brutal assaults and arson in a move aimed at driving the Palestinians out of their homeland and Judaizing the Holy City of Jerusalem," the statement said.

In another statement issued in Amman, the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) called for effective means to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and said such effective means could come only through joint Arab action.

The International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was proclaimed by the United Nations in 1974. The world body marks the occasion on Dec. 1.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. تأسست 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MARMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JC

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Nov. 29

ON Nov. 29, 39 years ago, the United Nations Security Council adopted the partition plan for Palestine and imposed on the Arab states of the Middle East a de facto situation where the Arabs found themselves forced to make room for a Jewish state. For the world community then, the "state of Israel" was a weak, newborn country which would have to fight tooth and nail for its existence among "the hostile Arab states."

Now five wars and 39 years later, we pose the question of who in fact is the aggressor and who is the victim in this part of the world. The Israelis have violated every human right of the Palestinian people, expelled them from their land, followed and massacred them in Palestine and nearly every corner of the globe. Most of these acts have been condemned by the international community, yet Palestinians are still smeared as the "terrorists" by the media and other, mostly Western, policy makers.

A few isolated acts of violence perpetrated by desperate Palestinians are infinitely sensationalised by the media and Western governments, while the pain and suffering of thousands of victims of Israeli bombings in refugee camps is, for all practical purposes, ignored. Palestinians who want to live in their homeland in peace are labelled as "extremists," while racist demands to expel all Palestinians from their land with violence are tolerated as permissible dissent.

With the years the plight of the Palestinians have gained worldwide attention as the world community began witnessing the atrocities of the Israeli state. World opinion now recognises better that Israel is occupying and colonising Arab people's land, and accordingly the world community has declared Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon as patently illegal.

Increasing numbers of people worldwide have begun to support Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation, and are demanding justice for the Palestinian cause. No longer are the Palestinians seen as refugees; they are now recognised as a people with national rights that must be addressed for real peace to be achieved.

By declaring Nov. 29 a day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, the U.N. General Assembly recognised that the rights of the Palestinian people are still violated, particularly their right to self-determination, and that Palestinians remain dispossessed, a people without a homeland.

By marking this occasion, we and all peace loving nations assert that the Palestinian struggle to self-determination, independence and freedom is legal and just, and as such it deserves from us every possible support. These are indeed difficult times for all of us in the Arab World. But we should always remember that Israeli military strength has its limits too. So are our weaknesses and fragmentation bound by a time frame.

To all our brothers and sisters in Jerusalem and everywhere in the occupied territories, we say, steadfast and be strong. The day of salvation cannot for ever be far off.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A professional liar

ISRAEL'S Foreign Minister Shimon Peres announced on Friday that he expected efforts for peace in the Middle East to be bolstered by the end of December. Peres based his declared position on what he thought would be a moderate position on the Arab-Israeli conflict by the forthcoming Organisation of Islamic Conference's summit, expected to be held in Kuwait at the beginning of 1987. Peres' announcement is nothing but an attempt to deceive the international public opinion, which grew recently in favour of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, because Israel has not shown any positive intention towards securing real peace in the region. On the contrary, while Peres puts forward his terms for convening an international conference, Yitzhak Shamir comes out from time to time to restate his total rejection to the convening of such a conference. Therefore, the Israeli trick, being played by Shamir and Peres to abort the idea of convening an international conference, is not going to deceive Arabs or Muslims.

Al Dustour: Solidarity with Palestine

THE day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, marked on Nov. 29, comes amid an aggressive campaign launched by the Zionists against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories and against those living in South Lebanon. This day, acknowledged by the United Nations ten years ago, reflects the world community's solidarity with the Palestinian people and this year it coincides with Israel's aggression and its refusal to respect and acknowledge other peoples' rights. Since the partition plan of Palestine in 1947, when the U.N. charter recognised the Jewish entity, Israel has never had any respect for any U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian cause. Israel even went further and declared its despoise of the world body. Today, 39 years after the partition plan, the international community must retain its leverage on the course of action of the Palestinian cause in order to bring about a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The proposed international peace conference seems to be the only possible means to put an end to the conflict especially when this conference, as called for by Jordan, includes the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council as well as all the parties involved in the conflict.

Sawt Al Shaab: Calling for Arab solidarity

THE peace-loving nations of the world have set Nov. 29 — the 1947 date of the partition plan of Palestine — to be observed as a day for the solidarity with the Palestinians. While the world countries have acknowledged the day a U.N. declaration, Israel continues its acts of terrorism against the Palestinian people in their homeland. Israel's continued aggression, which is backed by the Western world and especially by the United States, is still violating all international norms by building more Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and by evicting the Arab people from their homeland. On this occasion, we call on Palestinians to stand in the face of the Israeli aggression through a unified stand and, at the same time, we equally call on the Arab countries to patch up differences in favour of securing an Arab solidarity to counter the external challenges. Again, we urge the international community and all peace-loving nations to seek the convening of an international conference as called for by Jordan.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Economic efficiency need not worsen income distribution

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THE economic recession that started in mid 1982 should have prompted the government to formulate and adopt a coherent adjustment programme in order to protect previous achievements and secure sustainable growth.

Unfortunately, for four years now, our economic policy makers have preferred the easy way. They closed their eyes and denied that we had a problem, and this calls for immediate remedy. Government did everything possible to avoid unpopular adjustment measures, such as incurring heavy deficits in the budget, and fostering credit facilities in order to maintain the level of demand and consumption, or even raise it.

To justify inaction, one official pointed out that while some experts worry about the efficiency of the economy, the government had other objectives and priorities such as social justice and equitable income distribution to worry about.

We totally agree that economic equity is as important to the country as growth and efficiency are, but we claim that efficiency does not necessarily worsen income distribution and, in the longer run, it should benefit all groups of the society.

The International Monetary Fund paper entitled: "Fund-Supported Programmes," Fiscal Policy, and Income

Distribution" provides a good proof to this theory.

Surveying 4 IMF-supported adjustment programmes undertaken between 1980-1984, and assessing the impact of IMF measures on different socio-economic groups, the study found out that despite mixed results, income distribution improved in most cases.

Admittedly, reducing aggregate consumption must result in lower real income for the poor, but higher income groups could even suffer more. Thus the sacrifices are justly distributed.

The study also determined that overvaluation of domestic currency hurts the agricultural sector in favour of the high urban population which consumes a larger proportion of imported goods.

Turning to the impact of measures affecting money and credit, the authors of the IMF report cited evidence suggesting that tight monetary policies would not worsen income distribution. The poor have little access to bank credit and are the first to suffer from inflation caused by loose monetary policies. Direct taxes are more equitable than indirect taxes, but a higher tax is fairer than quantitative import restrictions and quotas.

Subsidies are typically thought to be good to the poor, but in actual life one must still have the purchasing power to buy the subsidised goods; the benefits are in proportion to the quantities purchased and

consumed. The subsidy of higher education, energy, and food may worsen income distribution. They mostly go to the well-off groups in urban areas, but do not benefit the really poor who are usually concentrated in rural areas.

In all fairness the adjustment programme may hurt some poor groups, but overall it should lead to more equitable distribution of income, or at least it should not worsen the prevailing distribution.

Those who would suffer under adjustment procedures should not compare their position to that which they enjoyed during the good old days, but rather to the alternative position they would end in without adjustment.

Social justice is of utmost importance, but it should not be used to justify inefficiency. Problems should not be allowed to accumulate in the name of social justice or equity, which in our opinion is no more than an excuse for failure to act on time.

A collection of 48 articles by Dr. Fanek is now published in a book entitled "Insights Into Jordan's Economy." The book is sold at JD 2.500, and can be obtained from the author's own accounting and consulting firm, P.O. Box 950244, tel. 603402.

Not much delight for Turkey

Turkey faces a time of uncertainty in political and economic terms. Alan Friedman and David Barclay have been surveying the country. Their report:

SUDDENLY — and with as little warning as the winds which blow in and across the Bosphorus from the distant Balkans — Turkey faces a time of uncertainty, both politically and economically.

Politically, the free-market-oriented government of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, in office since late 1983, is facing a major challenge from Mr. Suleyman Demirel, the former prime minister who was deposed by the military coup of 1980.

Although Mr. Demirel is under constitutional ban which prevents him from standing for office before 1992, his supporters in the centre-right True Path Party (TPP) made important electoral gains in September's key by-elections.

The free-spending Mr. Demirel, whose inflationary policies frightened businessmen and bankers, has thus staged a political comeback which puts a question mark on the future of Prime Minister Ozal, who must call general elections by the autumn of 1988. The ban on Mr. Demirel's political activities could well be lifted before then.

Meanwhile, the Turkish economy, one of the International Monetary Fund's favourite success stories, is riddled with indicators which give rise to concern. The Ozal government's economic stabilisation programme and its attempt to steer the country towards a more modern and internationally-minded business environment have been comparatively successful after the crisis years of the early 1980s.

But there are still serious problems, such as a lack of co-ordination on foreign debt; continuing large bad debts in the banking system; punitive high interest rates which are costing prime corporate borrowers up to 80 per cent for loans; a money supply which shows no signs of dropping below its 1986 level of 30 to 35 per cent and a jump in both public spending and the budget deficit which goes against Ankara's so-called austerity programme.

There is limited room for manoeuvre for the country's economic planners, partly because of the unclear political outlook.

It would be unfair to overstate the nature of the storm clouds gathering over Turkey — they are cause for concern, not alarm. All the same, the most recent reports by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other international organisations appear a little too satisfied with the state of affairs in Asia Minor. Perhaps the foreign analysts who monitor the country are still living with the memory of the bad old days of a few years ago.

They were truly bad old days: six years ago, when Turkey's powerful military took control of the government, marauding gangs of terrorists were killing more than a dozen people a day in the streets of Istanbul and other cities. There were terrible shortages of water, electricity, basic raw materials and consumer goods. Inflation was in three figures, and a foreign debt crisis as serious for Turkey as was the Mexican situation in 1982.

Turkey's 50 million inhabitants are much better off today. The country's \$51 billion gross national product, which in relative terms is one-sixth the size of Italy's, is growing at an annual rate of 6 per cent. Foreign banks have entered the Turkish market in force so that today they represent nearly half of the country's \$4 institutions.

A recent report by Amnesty International put the number of political prisoners at 15,000 and spoke of continued widespread practices of torture. But, compared with a few years ago, the human rights record is improved.

Since 1980, Mr. Ozal has launched a succession of reforms aimed at making Turkey a market-oriented economy and

part of the Western financial system.

These reforms, while good for the economy have not been much benefit to Turkey's working class, which is less interested in macro-economic policy than in the promise of money in the pocket from Mr. Demirel.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party, although created with the blessing of the military which vetoed several other parties — including Mr. Demirel's — in the run-up to the 1983 general election, is thus a modernising force in Turkey.

What then are the uncertainties looming on the horizon of this country at the crossroads of Europe and Asia?

Consider the following: while Turkey is making around \$4 billion of principal and interest payments on its \$25 billion foreign debt burden — a debt service charge equal to 51 per cent of export receipts — the Ankara government is taking on fresh short-term debt without any central co-ordination.

Unlike Mexico, which has a director of external debt, Turkey has no such office. The result is that ministers are funneling project finance deals through and new short-term borrowing without anyone at the central bank of treasury co-ordinating the counter-productive impact of such deals.

The country's economic austerity programme does not look like one: public spending ran further out of control in the first six months of this year, largely because of vast overspending by local authorities which was not co-ordinated with the central government. Istanbul, for example, was spending 50 per cent more than planned.

At this stage the government's 1987 target of 20 per cent inflation does not look achievable.

Many average Turkish voters seem convinced that they have not benefited from the Ozal reforms. While the business community still sees Mr. Ozal as Turkey's best bet, two questions remain to be resolved. First, can he hold together the Motherland Party, a fragile coalition itself, in the face of hard times? Second, will he be forced to answer to Mr. Demirel's fiery political rhetoric which spending policies which compromise his own modest progress?

If Mr. Demirel comes to power, he will have created high expectations among the voters of a jump in their living standards, with a "more money in your pocket" campaign technique.

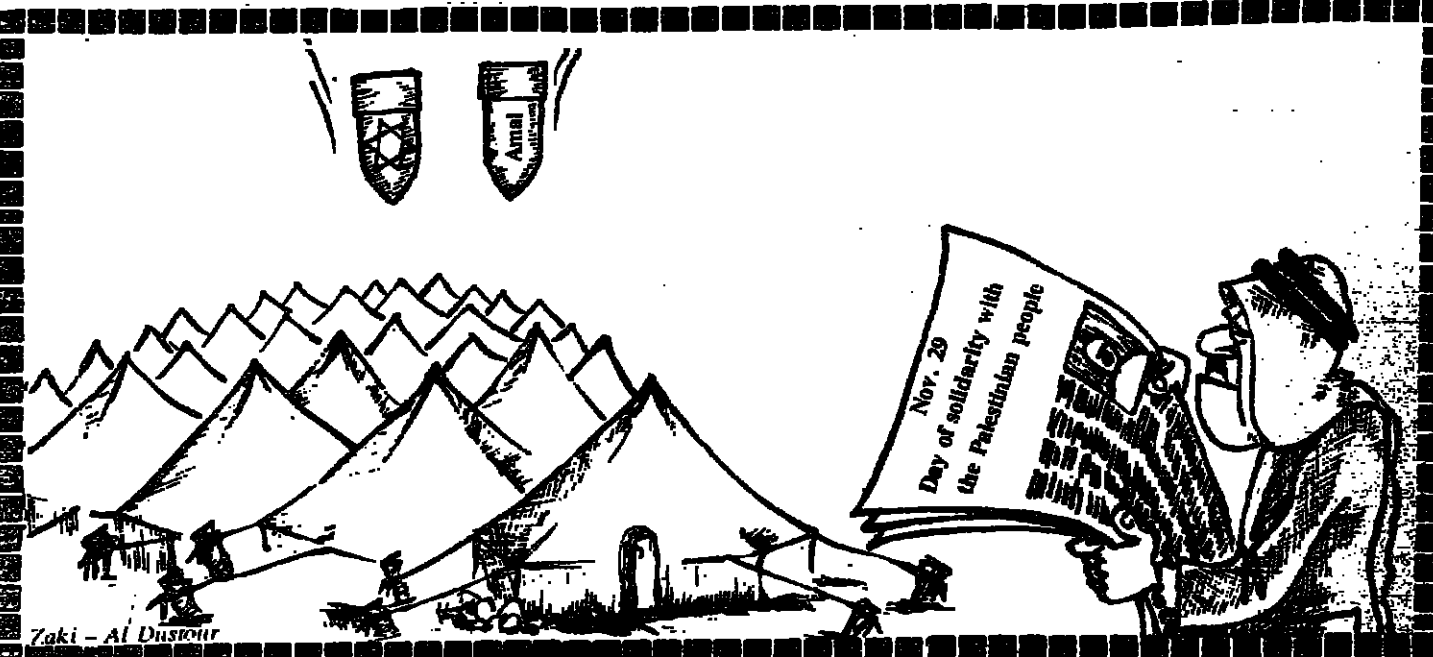
If Mr. Ozal is to regain the initiative, he will have to spring a surprise. He may find that foreign policy is one promising area for this. But there are few options.

Obtaining more U.S. aid under the bilateral defence and economic co-operation agreement (DECA) would be one route to domestic success. However, the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting law has caused Turkey's 1987 DECA package to be sliced by nearly half to \$490 million.

Turkey's rising generation of U.S. educated technocrats, some of them able men who are close advisers to Mr. Ozal, believes that joining the European Community would be one way of solidifying ties with the West and strengthening the hand of the modernisers. But Brussels has told Ankara, in effect, not to think seriously that it might join the EEC before the end of the century.

Washington and Brussels could play a role in underpinning the liberalising and westernising currents in Turkey. But Turkey is too remote from the thoughts of most Reagan administration or EEC officials.

The few top government officials in Ankara and Istanbul who recognise the dangers find themselves increasingly boxed in. Their calls for attention from the U.S. and the EEC sound almost like cries for help — Financial Times feature.



Reykjavik summit overshadows superpower and NATO meetings

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuter

LONDON — The two superpowers are making a new attempt to salvage the nuclear arms deals that each thinks it agreed at the Reykjavik summit. But for the NATO allies the problem is: What to do if they succeed.

The near-accord in Iceland seven weeks ago between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for major nuclear cutbacks will overshadow a forthcoming burst of meetings ending a frenetic year for arms control.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators meet informally in Geneva from December 2 to 5 to try to push forward their 21-month-old talks on nuclear and space weapons. NATO defence ministers confer in Brussels on December 4-5 and foreign ministers on December 11-12.

The Reykjavik summit sparked hopes that deep reductions in atomic stockpiles, from being a dream of anti-nuclear campaigners, could become a new fact of life.

The superpowers outlined accords for abolishing their medium-range missiles in Europe and halving their strategic arsenals. They were prevented from formalising a deal only by a dispute over Reagan's "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The West European NATO partners, however, feared that if the agreements came to pass they could undermine the nuclear deterrence on which they saw their security as based, and leave them exposed to what they believe Warsaw Pact's superior conventional forces.

Although Washington and Moscow have retreated from the positions they reached at Reykjavik, NATO has recognised that it is going to have to face the prospect of what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has called a "less nuclear world".

The Geneva meeting will bring together the U.S. and Soviet officials heading the three negotiating groups — on strategic, medium-range and space weapons. The last formal round talks ended on Nov. 12 and the next one starts on Jan. 15.

Each side has tabled its understanding of what was agreed at Reykjavik and accuses the other of backtracking.

The Soviets say the Americans have complicated the deal to halve strategic arsenals over five years by introducing figures that penalise the Soviet strong suit — land-based ballistic missiles.

They also say Washington has backed out of an offer by Reagan to abolish all nuclear weapons in a second five-year period. The U.S. proposal tabled at Geneva would scrap only ballistic missiles and leave cruise missiles and bombers still deployed.

The Americans say Reagan made no such offer. But under pressure from the European allies, the NATO military and some sectors of opinion in Washington, they admit that they have "de-emphasised" the whole question of what will happen during the second five-year period.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, say the Soviets are trying to split in two the Reykjavik proposal on medium-range missiles (INF), which involved abolishing them all in Europe and retaining 100 warheads per side outside Europe. Whereas Moscow is prepared to implement the European part of the deal in five years, it is proposing a separate accord on the non-European INF missiles, with a timetable to be negotiated, these officials say.

The two sides are also deadlocked over SDI, with the Soviet Union trying to confine U.S. work on a new technology anti-missile system to the laboratory for 10 years and the Americans seeking to have it ready for deployment by then.

Nor has there been any shift in Moscow's position that it will not sign any agreement unless there is an overall package deal on all issues, including SDI. "It would be illogical to climb down and settle for less," a Soviet official commented.

Western diplomats do not hold out high hopes for the informal Geneva session. "The minimum objective is to get back to Reykjavik. The maximum

objective is to push things a little bit further," one said.

The results will be closely watched by the NATO ministers, who have warned that big nuclear cutbacks could be dangerous for Europe without moves to right the conventional balance, where most Western estimates give the Warsaw pact a large lead in divisions and tanks.

One result of Reykjavik has been to put the West Europeans in the embarrassing position of looking like a major obstacle to a superpower nuclear arms accord, after years of posing as peacemakers.

Western diplomats concede it will be politically difficult to hold any U.S.-Soviet INF deal hostage to possibly lengthy and fruitless talks on conventional forces.

But on conventional forces too, Moscow has seized the initiative by launching a sweeping proposal earlier this year for massive troop cuts "from the Atlantic to the Urals".

The NATO foreign ministers' meeting will consider a report by a special task force responding to the East bloc plan. The Reykjavik talks have lent fresh urgency to their work, already beset by "difficulties and problems," Western diplomats say.

One major problem has been how to accommodate France, which belongs to NATO but not to its integrated military structure, and opposes the bloc-to-bloc negotiations favoured by the United States.

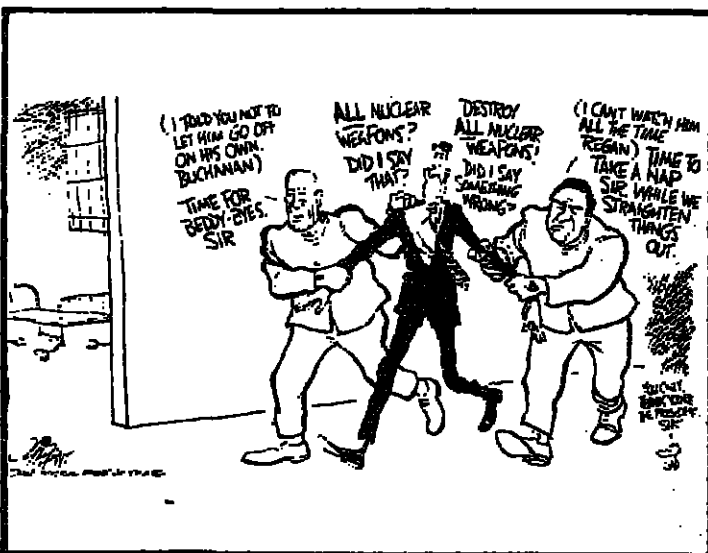
The defence ministers, meeting a week earlier, are expected to discuss more strictly military matters including whether NATO needs a system of defence against Soviet short-range missiles fitted with conventional warheads.

In Paris, parliamentarians of the Western European Union grouping seven European NATO members — will be meeting from December 1 to 4. Diplomats said that there, too, a major concern would be to see that Europe's voice was heard in the post-Reykjavik era.

The diplomats said that as the world-wide movement to sever economic links with Pretoria gains momentum, West Germany was expected to come under pressure to lift objections to a ban on South African coal, agreed in principle at the EC's June summit in The Hague.

Denmark and The Netherlands have given notice that they will continue to press for the end of the central item in a package of sanctions considered at The Hague.

The sanctions agreed two months ago include a boycott of South African iron ore and steel and gold coins, worth some \$500 million a year compared with the \$1.8 billion worth of business that would have been affected if coal was included. The EC has also banned new investments in South Africa.



Concerns over Reagan credibility may becloud EC summit

By Youssef Azmeih
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Concerns over possible damage to President Reagan's credibility following secret U.S. arms sales to Iran were likely to overshadow a European Community (EC) summit in London this week. EC diplomats have said.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was due to report to her 11 partners at the two-day summit opening on December 5 on her talks with Reagan in Washington earlier this month.

But Thatcher visited Washington before Reagan's disclosure of the latest twist in the scandal in which profits from the arms sales were transferred to Nicaraguan right-wing rebels. The scandal has left European allies confused and uncertain

about Washington's attitude to terrorism, a topic high on the summit agenda after trials in London and West Berlin in which Syrians were accused of involvement in guerrilla violence.

What could be taken as an ambivalent Washington attitude to terrorism could undermine the harder EC stand against Syria which was taken partly in response to U.S. pressure.

The diplomats said it was Washington itself which earlier this year supplied "proof," much of it circumstantial, for allegations of Libyan, Syrian and Iranian, backing for terrorism.

But the European leaders' main concern was the apparent lack of foreign policy direction in Washington uncovered by the Iranian arms scandal, and its likely effect on the conduct of East-West disarmament talks.

Some European leaders were

also alarmed at Reagan's apparent willingness at his Reykjavik summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last month to accept compromises that could threaten what they see as their crucial security interests.

These divisions and ambiguities in the Western camp were helping the Soviets in the nuclear disarmament debate, the diplomats said.

But this did not mean that any direct criticism of Reagan was likely to emerge from the summit, they said.

EC leaders such as Thatcher see their main task as maintaining Western credibility even if this involves backing Reagan despite deep reservations about his conduct of foreign affairs and some of his policies, they added.

Economic sanctions against South Africa were likely to be the other main foreign policy issue at

the summit.

The diplomats said that as the world-wide movement to sever economic links with Pretoria gains momentum, West Germany was expected to come under pressure to lift objections to a ban on South African coal, agreed in principle at the EC's June summit in The Hague.

Denmark and The Netherlands have given notice that they will continue to press for the end of the central item in a package of sanctions considered at The Hague.

Smell, most intimate of senses, permeates every aspect of life

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — "Odors reach into our emotional life, drawing from the deepest caves in our minds," Boyd Gibbons writes in the September National Geographic.

Of all the five senses, smell is the most intimate, the most underrated, and the least understood.

"We think our lives are dominated by our visual sense," says Gordon Shepherd, a Yale neuroscientist, "but the closer you get to dinner, the more you realise how much your real pleasure in life is tied to smell. It taps into all our emotions. It sets the patterns of behaviour, makes life pleasant and disgusting, as well as nutritious."

Gibbons recounts the stirring of vivid memories of his late grandfather, evoked solely from an impulsive sniff of the man's old deer-skin hunting vest. "Such is the involuntary power of the sense of smell, my boyhood was recalling me," he writes.

Nuances of sniffing

All nuances of flavour come from sniffing aromas or exhaling them as we drink or chew food. "Most of the identification of wine

is in the nose, and the taste is only confirmation," a French vineyard owner told Gibbons. To enjoy its full benefits, he slurped and gurgled it, sending its aroma up the back channel to his nose.

Over millennia dating back at least to the ancient Egyptians, people have used perfumes to improve the way they and their environments smell. The Egyptians 4,500 years ago sniffed aromatic smoke from frankincense and myrrh. They burned incense to please their gods. Their pharaohs' bodies were embalmed with fragrant spices.

At early Roman banquets and orgies, the fluttering of perfumed white doves scented the air. Rose water helped raise the Roman bath to its apogee of sensuality.

With the rise of Christianity, the church banned public baths. Yet even in the Middle Ages the rich wanted their perfumes, if only to obliterate odors of the lower classes. Perfumery gradually rose to new heights of sophistication.

Napoleon drenched himself with eau de Cologne. As he lay dying on the island of St. Helena, scented smoke from burning pellets suffused his room.

Today, only a few of the old Paris perfume houses still make their own perfumes. More common than the classical

independent perfumers are chemical wizards such as Bernard Chant, chief perfumer for International Flavours & Fragrances of New York City, the world's largest company of its kind.

The company creates everything from perfumes to flavorings for taco chips. On any day, Chant may be working on fragrances for clients' products as diverse as shampoos, colognes, or plastic trash bags.

Shopping by scent

Large soap companies are the biggest users of fragrance; one brand uses more than 2 million pounds of scent each year.

"Fragrance is the strongest drive in consumer soap preferences," an executive of a major soap company told Gibbons. "Among all the attributes, I would probably rank performance at the bottom."

Men and women alike spend a great deal of time and money suppressing body odors, which are the smell of acids produced by bacteria metabolizing skin secretions. The most repellent odors come from the apocrine glands, associated with underarm and genital hair and activated when people are frightened, excited, or aroused.

In the days before modern medicine, physicians depended on the noses to help diagnose illness. Typhoid smelled like baking bread, German measles like plucked feathers, scrofula like stale beer, yellow fever like a butcher shop.

Some 2 million Americans suffer from anosmias, disorders of smell, but medical textbooks offer little guidance for treatment. Some anosmias are genetic, but most result from head injuries, viral infections, allergies, aging, or nasal obstructions.

Most animals have far more sensitive noses than do humans. They put them to good use. Because they have to protect themselves against being poisoned, animals rarely touch food that smells like something that once made them sick.

Natural odors that induce all manner of psychological or behavioral changes in a species are called pheromones. Nowhere do pheromones have a more profound effect than among insects, who use the odors to organize their complex societies.

Salmon may roam thousands of miles at sea, then return to the river of their birth and swim upstream, following an odor imprinted years earlier.

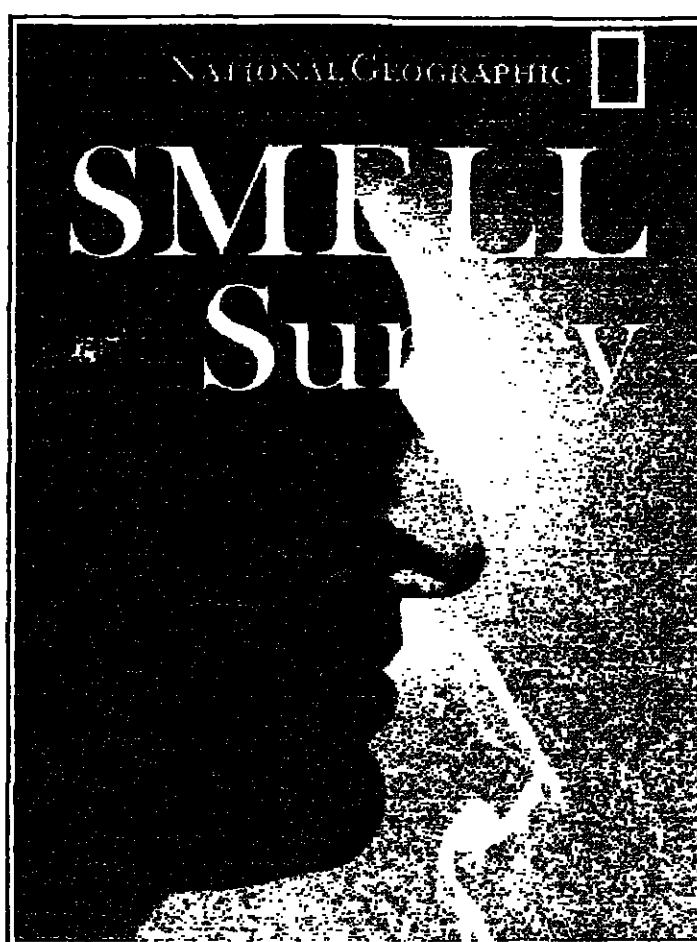
Territorial odors

By defecating, urinating, and marking with scent glands, mammals maintain their territories and identify each other. They use odors to give alarm, to select food, and as an integral part of mating.

Beavers keep strange beavers out of their neighbourhoods by strategically depositing smears of a substance called castoreum. Thomson's gazelles mark their territory by depositing tarry stuff from glands beneath their eyes. Reindeer have scent glands behind their hind toes. Rabbits mark with chin glands. Cats rub against people with their eyebrow and rump glands.

Dog's acute sense of smell makes them useful for sniffing out everything from drugs and bombs to termites and iron ore.

Or tracking down fugitives. "There's nothing like the thrill of hunting a man," Lanson Newsome, warden of the Georgia State Prison, told Gibbons. "I've pulled a dog off a scent, thinking the man went this way or that, and the dog was almost always right."



Largest scientific test ever examines human sense of smell

WASHINGTON — All of the nearly 11 million members of the National Geographic Society have a chance to participate in a scientific scratch-and-sniff survey.

The smell survey described by Wilbur E. Garrett, editor of National Geographic magazine, as "the world's largest scientific test ever conducted," took 18 months to prepare. The work was done in cooperation with the Monell Chemical Senses Centre of Philadelphia, whose scientists will help evaluate the results.

The survey is printed in foldout brochures inserted in the magazine's September issue. Each brochure contains six scented panels. The carefully chosen scents were donated by two major fragrance companies, Firmenich SA of Geneva, Switzerland, and International Flavours & Fragrances of New York City.

Garrett sees the survey as an opportunity to make significant scientific contribution to the understanding of smell. "It's the least-understood of our senses, and one of the most critical," he says.

One specialist told Garrett that as many people suffer from smelling deficiencies as wear eyeglasses. "You may have 20-20 nose or you may have a blind nose, but there are no simple ground rules for testing," Garrett says. "There is no equivalent of the eye chart for the nose."

In preparation for the survey, says Robert W. Hernandez, director of the project, consumer panels at shopping malls around the country tested prospective odors.

The survey accompanies a 38-page article, "The Intimate Sense of Smell," by Boyd Gibbons of the National Geographic staff.



Armpits produce the strongest body odors. Before testing the efficacy of an underarm deodorant, Thelma Williams, foreground, and her fellow odor judges at a Cincinnati research company first sniff the natural odor of paid volunteers. Body odors are

produced by bacteria metabolizing secretions from skin glands. "Our judges," says Ms. Williams, "must have the olfactory acuity to distinguish very minor differences in malodors."

Europe's shrinking, aging population worries experts

By Milan Ruzicka

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, Belgium — Western Europe's population is dwindling and aging fast, a trend demographers say will have serious economic and social consequences in the years ahead.

A recent study by the Council of Europe, the oldest international forum promoting cooperation among European member states, says the population drop exceeds "what could have been imagined only 10 years or so ago in the most daring forecasts."

West German demographer Rolf Benkert, the study's coordinator, said if the decline continues at the current rate, there will be only half as many Europeans in 2086 as there are now.

"I am very alarmed about the consequences of such a development," he said in an interview. The total population of the 21 Council of Europe nations now stands at 400 million.

The Council of Europe member states are Austria, Belgium, Britain, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and West Germany.

West Germany, Benkert said, is an especially worrying case.

In the mid-1960s, its birth rate fell below the replacement level and is now Western Europe's lowest.

Despite an influx of 4.3 million immigrants in recent decades, the West German population continues to fall. Today there are 667,000 fewer West Germans than in 1981.

Benkert's survey found the populations of only four of the 21 Council of Europe states are growing: Turkey, which has Europe's highest fertility rate of 3.97 births per woman, Ireland

(2.49), Cyprus (2.48) and Malta (2.2).

"But even in those nations, the growth rate is slowing down," said Benkert. He said to keep a nation's population stable, the birth rate should be at least 2.1, meaning that on average there are 2.1 children for every 10 women.

The Council of Europe survey, based on 1985 data, found the lowest birth rates in West Germany, 1.3; Luxembourg, 1.4; Denmark, 1.45; Austria, 1.47; Holland, 1.49; Belgium, 1.61; Sweden, 1.73; Britain, 1.77 and France, 1.82.

Also, it found the mostly Catholic southern European nations have not only joined the population slide but are recording even sharper drops in their birth rates than those in the north.

Italy's rate has fallen to 1.5 from 2.2 in the past decade. The rates for Spain and Portugal, which exceeded reproduction levels 10 years ago, have sunk to 1.79 and 1.87 respectively.

Benkert said there are many theories, but no certain explanation for the decline in Europe's population.

"No demographer can tell you why this is happening... And if he does, he is inventing reasons," said Benkert.

The failure of Europeans to replace themselves is seen in some nations as desirable, he said.

In recent opinion polls, the Austrians, the Dutch, the Italians and Dutch-speaking Belgians saw the drop as "opportune" and opposed government action to stimulate childbirth. By contrast, in France and West Germany, the public voiced concern at the decline and said it favoured government intervention to reverse the trend.

France has begun offering tax incentives to encourage parents to have more children.

Benkert said that in many of

Europe's prosperous consumer societies with a high standard of living, governments lack enough money to offer sufficient incentives. Some, he said, enjoy the drop in population, since it alleviates pressure on housing demands, education and unemployment.

As Europe's population falls, Europeans are getting older. Based on the current birth rates,

Benkert said, Europeans are heading for the 21st century in which an aging population will assume "an overwhelming preponderance."

The council study did not give the average age of Europe's population now or project what it would be in the 21st century. But by the year 2020, it predicted 19 per cent of the population will be over age 65, and 14 per cent

between 55 and 64. In 1982, the study said 14 per cent of Western Europeans were older than 65 and 10 per cent between 55 and 64.

"It's well known among economists our present social security system will collapse by the end of this century," as fewer people must support an aging population for longer periods, he said.

Benkert doubts Western

Europe can deal with either a society heavy with retirees or a new wave of immigrant labourers at a time of "increasingly keen international economic competition."

In his study, he concludes that West Europeans will not escape "a profound rethinking of social policies in a direction more favourable to couples who choose to have children."

Drugs spread to the workplace in U.S.

By Scott Williams

Reuters

CHICAGO — Illegal drugs, once the stuff of Friday nights and weekends, have moved into the working week in the United States.

Marijuana, cocaine and a growing list of other drugs are showing up in workplaces, costing U.S. business \$30 billion to \$100 billion a year, experts say.

Dr. Machel Walsh, director of pharmacology at the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), estimates seven per cent of U.S. workers take drugs or drink alcohol regularly at work.

Fifteen per cent of the American workforce has used drugs at least once in the past year, says Walsh, who headed a recently released study on drug use in the United States.

While the use of marijuana and most other drugs has fallen in the past three years, use of cocaine has increased, according to the NIDA study.

One expert estimates 5,000 workers each day try cocaine for the first time, encouraged by increasingly cheap and potent forms of the drug.

"People in the drug testing labs are seeing phenomenal rates of cocaine use," Walsh says.

Recreation and entertainment staff use drugs during work hours

almost twice as often as assembly line workers. And Walsh says some 25 per cent of young male employees in southern California use marijuana at work, well above the national average.

Accidents at work are three to four times higher among drug users than other workers, said Peter Rensinger, former administrator of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration. Absenteeism is 250 per cent higher among drug users.

"Fifteen per cent of the American workforce has used drugs at least once in the past year, says Walsh, who headed a recently released study on drug use in the United States. While the use of marijuana and most other drugs has fallen in the past three years, use of cocaine has increased, according to the NIDA study."

Accuracy and performance at work drops 25 to 33 per cent, he said.

But companies are becoming increasingly alert to the drug issue.

Experts say half of the top 500 U.S. companies have drug testing programmes ranging from pre-employment testing to regular physical exams that include urinalysis, the most common form of detecting drugs in a worker's system.

Many of those testing

programmes have been put in place during the past two years, experts say.

Some unions oppose corporate drug tests, particularly unannounced tests that could lead to a worker being laid off.

Last month the executive board of the United Auto Workers (UAW) adopted a "comprehensive substance abuse policy" opposing drug testing.

According to the UAW policy: "Our efforts must be geared to

in a worker's on-the-job performance. But an employer has no legitimate interest in what workers do in their spare time."

Experts said problems for workers and their families most often arise with heavy drug use — problems the workers often find difficult to leave at home. Reformed drug addicts share stories of lost jobs, broken homes and huge debts.

One story is that of an American steelworker whose days always ended the way they began — a beer in one hand and a marijuana pipe in the other.

Every day for 13 years, whether he was operating a crane or feeding giant slabs of steel into a furnace, climbing out of bed or finding his way home at night, he had a drug in his system.

"If I wasn't smoking (marijuana) or doing cocaine, I was drinking," he says.

He is now unemployed after being fired for drug use. He wonders how he will pay the \$25,000 he owes in child support and bills he ran up supporting a 400 dollar-a-week drug habit.

But for him, the answer on how to stop using drugs was simple. Despite losing his job and having three wives leave him, he says he stopped because, "I couldn't find anybody who would sell them (drugs to me) at a decent price."

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sun. — Nov. 30, 1986

8:30 Sorry

9:10 Doc. The Story of S.O.E.

A Secret Army

SOE sent hundreds of agents — men and women — into France between 1941 and 1944 to raise guerrilla forces. A task of vital importance in a country where one day, the Allied armies would have to fight their way ashore against overwhelming odds. It was patient, deadly and dangerous work, but, as SOE agent Francis Cammaerts recalls, it paid off — with spectacular results.

10:20 Play Silas Marner

Ben Kingsley leads a superb cast that also includes Jenny Agutter, Frederick Treves and Freddie Jones in this dramatisation of George Eliot's classic 19th century novel Silas Marner. The novel is one of the most enduringly popular books in the whole of English fiction. It tells the moving story of a miser who loses all his gold, but finds consolation in a founding child.

Mon. — Dec. 1, 1986

8:30 No Place Like Home

9:10 The Consultant "Inheritance"

Martin Alloway invites Webb to lunch and confesses that he is his personal benefactor. Aware that Webb was on his trail, he had no option but to resort to blackmail.

10:20 Strangers and Brothers

A scientist at the British Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell is outraged by the American use of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Though he had previously rejected such a course, Martin Ehot is now resolved to write a letter of protest to the press.

Tue. — Dec. 2, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Yes Prime Minister

The Ministerial Broadcast

Jim Hacker defends his new defence strategy on national television. This provides some hilarious satire on mass-media persuasion, as he is coached and

groomed for the broadcast. Sir Humphrey is more concerned with what he says than how he says it.

10:20 Dempsey and Makepeace Guardian Angel

Wed. — Dec. 3, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

9:00 Doc. — Architecture at the Crossroads Houses Fit For People

Most famous architects are concerned with commercial and institutional architecture. Ordinary people have to live in junk. But there are signs that the general housing situation is also undergoing a change for the better.

9:30 Brat Farrar

Starring: Francis Matthews Angela Browne

Brat Farrar, an illegitimate orphan of unknown parentage, returns to England after eight years on the run in the United States. But, when he agrees to impersonate the heir to a large fortune he faces murder and the threat of prosecution, in this dramatisation of Josephine Tey's tense psychological thriller.

10:20 The Great Bookie Robbery

Thurs. — Dec. 4, 1986

9:00 Check It Out

The manager finds out that his girl friend loves another man! The customers found out that the store sells horse meat instead of beef.

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Feature Film Aztec

Starring:

George Grizzard, Charles Durning, Anthony Zerbe, Morgan Freeman, Roger E. Mosley, Glynn Turman

Fri. — Dec. 5, 1986

9:10 Once an Eagle

10:20 Sherlock Holmes The Masque Ritual

Egypt's Arabian horse breeders join forces

By Magdi Abdulaziz

Reuters

CAIRO — After years of competing against each other, Egypt's Arabian horse breeders have joined forces to capture a bigger share of the lucrative world market.

Leading breeders told Reuters their prime target was the world's biggest market, North America, but they acknowledged some obstacles had to be removed.

Breeder Hassan Marei, a member of the newly-formed Egyptian Arabian Horse Breeders Society, said long quarantine periods required for Egyptian horses entering the United States discouraged buyers because of the costs involved.

Society chairman Rushdi Abuseda said exporters of Egyptian Arabians also faced stiff competition from cheaper Polish and Soviet studs whose horses were popular in North America and West Germany, another lucrative market.

"Ironically, Soviet Arabians competing with ours come from the bloodlines of two horses, which (the late Egyptian president) Gamal Abdul Nasser gave to the Kremlin as a gift back in the 1960s," said Ibrahim Zaghloul, manager of Egypt's state-owned stud.

Traditionally, the Arabian horse, which originated in the Arabian peninsula, was a compact, lightweight animal renowned for its stamina, high tail carriage and fiery spirit.

It has been used to improve the bloodlines of many North American and European breeds, including the thoroughbred.

Egypt's Arabians can be traced

to pharaonic times, dating back more than 5000 years. They are depicted in engravings and drawings on the walls of several ancient Egyptian temples pulling war chariots of famous rulers like Ramses II and Tophetimus III.

Following a revival of interest in the breed during the 19th century, Egypt began to keep ancestry records early this century. The breeding of select bloodlines started in the studs of the Egyptian royal family, overthrown in the 1952 military coup.

Now, an Arabian bred in the government studs, which have the best bloodlines available, can fetch up to \$40,000.

There are also many private breeders, who often keep the number of their herds a closely guarded secret.

The government studs, run by the Egyptian Agricultural Organisation, have their own stables and offer covering services for as little as 100 pounds (\$74).

This compares with about \$3,000 for a single mating in the United States, according to Zaghloul.

"Egypt is the origin of all Arabians put on the market by our competitors. Undoubtedly, this is an advantage to us," said Abuseda.

Scores of foreign breeders including U.S. and Canadian ranchers were invited to a two-day festival held to mark the formation of the new Egyptian Arabian Horse Breeders Society last week.

Some of Egypt's finest Arabians were on display in the extravaganza which included show jumping and horse dancing, in the historic desert area of Saqqara near Cairo.

To advertise in this section

Call 667171-6
670141-4
ext. 223

CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT
packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090 Tel: 22205 BESMCO JO
Cable: Husseinah
P.O. Box 120447
AMMAN JORDAN

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbeque for lunch and dinner FRIDAY

Tel: 618214
Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

慕堂餐廳 MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant.
The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman. Fully Airconditioned

Take away available
Open daily 12:00 - 15:30
18:00 - 23:30

Wadi Sagra Road - near Traffic Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

CORFU GREEN TAVERNA
The First and Only Greek Restaurant in Jordan

TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Live Music
ZORBA THE GREEN.

LOCATED:
JABAL AMMAN, 2ND CIRCLE
OPP. FRENCH LOAF
TEL: 641585 NO COVER CHARGE

CHINA RESTAURANT
NEXT TO GRINDLAYS BANK

Take away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 3:30
and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA
Tel: 03-314415

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyyah Girls School
Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
Tel: 638968

CHINESE RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Authentic Chinese food

Take-away service
Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Please call to reserve for our NEW Korean Bar-B-Q

Location: Near 3rd Circle opposite Akliah Hospital
Tel: 641083

Tennis heavyweights battle in AT-and-T tourney semis

ATLANTA (AP) — John McEnroe defeated Brad Gilbert 6-1, 6-2 and Yannick Noah trimmed Miloslav Mecir 6-4, 6-2 to join Ivan Lendl and Boris Becker in the semifinals of the \$500,000 AT-and-T Challenge Tennis Tournament.

McEnroe of the United States and Noah of France won in Friday afternoon matches, while no. 1 ranked Lendl of Czechoslovakia and no. 2 Becker of West Germany won in the night session. Lendl needed only 53 minutes to down Mikael Pernfors of Sweden, 6-1, 6-1. Becker beat third-ranked Mats Wilander of Sweden 7-6, (7-4 in the tiebreaker) 6-3.

Lendl will meet McEnroe and Becker will take on Noah.

Lendl was the only undefeated player in the eight-man round-robin tournament with a 3-0 record. He had clinched a place in Saturday's semifinals before powering past Pernfors, who is ranked 11th in the world. Lendl was never in trouble against the Swede, ripping seven aces in overpowering his opponent, needing only 29 minutes in the first set and 24 minutes in the next.

"I was a little worried at the beginning because I haven't played a match in a long time that didn't mean anything," said Lendl. "I didn't want to disappoint the fans or myself. After three or four games I settled down and felt good."

Becker overcame a triple-set point in the opening set, down 5-4 and trailing 0-40 on his own serve. The 19-year-old won five straight points to gain a 5-5 tie before winning the tie-breaker.

Becker, who had 14 aces in the match, wrapped up the second set with no. 14 in winning 6-3.

Sunday's title match is worth \$150,000 to the winner. McEnroe, who came back from a six-month layoff in August, was back playing near his previous no. 1 form. He needed only 66 minutes to dispose of Gilbert in the opening match Friday.

McEnroe had five aces and never let Gilbert in the match. The

27-year-old left-hander broke Gilbert's serve in the second game, held his own and breezed to the 6-1 victory in 26 minutes.

Gilbert won his serve to open the second set, then fell behind 5-1 before winning his set again in the seventh game before falling 6-2.

"There was no fooling around today," said a smiling McEnroe. "I played well. This is an eight-man exhibition, but this was a big match for me."

Noah, ranked no. 5, was tied at 4-4 with the ninth-ranked Mecir serving. Noah needed one point to break and go ahead 5-4 when the chair umpire Leon Lipp called a shot down the line by Noah out.

The 26-year-old Frenchman exploded, and threatened to quit. "I'm not playing anymore. The tournament is over for me. The ball was right under his nose on the line. The guy is cheating me."

Noah said to officials who tried to calm him.

After about a seven-minute delay, Noah agreed to play. He then won the next two points to go ahead 5-4 and took the match on his serve.

He then eliminated Mecir with precision tennis in the second set.

U.S. leads Soviets, English in Dubai

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — The United States remained in clear first place with only two rounds to go after defeating sixth-seeded Iceland in the 12th round of the Chess Olympiad.

Dubai is hosting the 27th Chess Olympiad in which final matches are scheduled for Monday. The United States has 34 points, and are a point ahead of the Soviet Union and England, who have 33.

Fourth-placed Hungary has been out of the top three teams in the medals race, having only 30.5 points and an adjourned game which they are expected to lose.

The United States began to close in for the gold medals by using the classic match strategy of agreeing quick draws with the unfavourable black pieces and scoring wins with white.

On boards one and three on Friday, Yasser Seirawan and Lubosh Kavalek quickly shared

the point with their Icelandic opponents, while on the 4th board, 20-year-old New Jersey grandmaster, Maxim Dlugy ground down Icelandic grandmaster Gudmundur Sigurjonsson.

In the last game to finish, Larry Christiansen from Pasadena, California, scored a decisive victory in an end-game against 23-year-old Johann Hjartarson after winning a pawn earlier in the game.

The Soviet Union, one and a half points adrift of the United States on the overnight scores, nudged a little closer after crushing Spain 3.5-0.5.

Led by world champion Garry Kasparov, the Soviets appeared to have finally recovered their form. Experts said, however, that the Soviets could have a hard time catching the Americans if the United States scored heavily in the 13th and penultimate round.

"Of course we're happy, but we don't like to talk too much about

what might happen," commented international master John Federowicz on his chances and those of the U.S. team to win the Olympiad.

"Although we're tired, we are playing pretty well, and we know we only have to hang on for a few more days," he added.

England is also tied second after the team defeated Poland 3-1. The English victory came in an exciting time scramble, where grandmaster Murray Chandler turned the tables on his opponent, Hawelko, after shedding two pawns.

It appeared that Hungary would be held to a 2-2 tie by outsiders Chile. On board one, international master Ivan Morovic was defeating Hungary's Lajos Portisch in their adjourned game.

Fourth-seeded Yugoslavia was well behind the leading teams, after a promising start in the early rounds of the event. It was 1-2 down to Bulgaria with one game adjourned.

England continues to dominate Australia

PERTH, Australia (AP) —

Australia was again facing defeat at the hands of the English Tourists at the close of play on the second day of the second Ashes test at the WACA Ground on Saturday night.

At Stumps, Australia was 1-19 in reply to England's mammoth eighth declared for 592 after the early loss of opening batsman David Boon.

Geoff Marsh was on six and nightwatchman Steve Waugh eight.

The luckless Boon handed in his third innings failure in two tests: 10 and 14 in Brisbane and now two in Perth.

England's monster first innings score was the best total at the WACA by a touring side in a test since 1970-71.

The score was the best by England since it declared at 5-595 against Australia in the fifth test of the Ashes tour at Edgbaston in 1985, which it won by an innings and 118 runs.

Tim Robinson, David Gower and Mike Gatting each scored centuries then.

Since play in the present test began Friday, Chris Broad, Gower and Jack Richards have done likewise.

Broad was out Saturday for 162 in his maiden test century. It was also the highest by an England batsman in a test on the WACA and just nine short of his highest first class score of 171, hit against

Derbyshire last season.

Gower, in a chanceless innings until he reached 113, posted his 14th test century, his sixth Ashes "ton" and his second on the WACA after a 102 in 1978-79.

Gower went on to score 135, which included 19 fours from 176 balls.

To add insult to injury Surrey and England wicketkeeper Jack Richards also hit his maiden test century against an impotent Australian attack.

Gower's reaction to his 14th test century was like the Leicestershire left-hander himself, calm, reasoned and often humorous.

"It brought back memories of my first test on the WACA back a few years. But conditions were a bit different then," he said.

Jack Richards, dismissed without scoring in the first test in Brisbane, was thrilled by his maiden century.

The 28-year-old Surrey wicketkeeper had been preferred to regular keeper Bruce French and was in for his batting as well.

It was Richard's highest score in first-class cricket and his sixth at that level.

The England batting onslaught of the first day just kept rolling along.

Genuine doubts must now exist as to whether the Australians have a current bowling attack capable of dismissing the experienced England bats.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Australian captain travels to S. Africa

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Australian rugby union captain Andrew Slack said he was to fly to South Africa on Saturday for a two-week visit during which he will discuss a possible Wallaby tour of that country. Slack believes the Australian team should tour South Africa, despite that nation's policy of separate development, known as apartheid. "I received an invitation to have a first-hand look and assess the situation for myself so that I can speak with greater authority," Slack told the Brisbane Courier Mail newspaper in an interview published Saturday morning. Slack told the newspaper he was keen to see an official Australian tour to South Africa, but would not rule out the possibility of joining a rebel tour if other avenues were blocked.

Top syndicates criticise body search

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — The top America's Cup syndicates have ridiculed suggestions to hold body searches in an effort to halt the use of illegal electronic weather pagers on the boats. Vern Reid, a spokesman for the Alan Bond Syndicate, one of the top groups competing to be Australian defenders, said: "This has always been a sport where people's words count for a lot of things." The pagers provide weather reports on the America's Cup course. International racing rules make it illegal for yachts to receive any information after the start.

Mayweather stops Fuentes

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Former World Boxing Association junior lightweight champion Roger Mayweather took a big step in the lightweight division by stopping Sammy Fuentes after nine rounds of a scheduled 12-round bout Friday night. Mayweather captured the vacant World Boxing Council continental Americas title and should improve on his no. 6 ranking by the WBC. Mayweather landed solid counter right hands behind Fuentes' left jab and scored at will with uppercuts. Mayweather survived a third round scare brought by Fuentes' three successive left hooks and dominated the rest of the fight.

American Hoch takes 3rd-round lead

IBUSUKI, Japan (AP) — American Scotti Hoch shot a four-under-par 68 Saturday and captured a one-stroke lead with a three-day total of 207 over Australian Graham Marsh and Jose-Maria Olazabal of Spain in the 85 million-yen (\$530,000) Casio World Open Golf Tournament. Marsh, who led the first two rounds, fired an unimpressive 74 and shared second place with Olazabal at 208. Olazabal carded a 70 in the third round. Hoch, the 1982 winner of the tournament, bogeyed on the par-four second hole, rolled in a 23-foot (7-metre) birdie putt on the par-four 11th hole and followed it with four more birdies on the 6,985-yard (6,350-metre), par-72 Ibusuki Golf Club course in southern Japan.

Stenmark wins World Cup skiing

SESTRIERE, Italy (AP) — Veteran Ingemar Stenmark and young Jonas Nilsson gave Sweden a 1-2 sweep of a World Cup men's slalom ski race Saturday. The 30-year-old Stenmark scored an unprecedented 84th World Cup victory, edging his teammate by two-hundredths of a second down the Kandahar track in this Italian Alpine resort. Stenmark, only third after the first heat, skied the second fastest run for a winning aggregate time of 1:11.19. Nilsson, a world slalom champion in 1985, improved two places from the first heat with the fastest time in the second run. His total time was 1:51.21.

Arsenal stretches unbeaten streak

LONDON (R) — Arsenal stretched its unbeaten sequence to 12 games with an impressive 4-0 victory at Aston Villa to maintain its two-point lead at the top of the English First Division Saturday.

Nottingham Forest stayed in second place after a thrilling 3-2 win at Tottenham while Liverpool remained three points behind the leader after Jan Molby's fourth penalty in four days against

Coventry sparked the league champion to a 2-0 home win.

Arsenal was helped on its way by a 22nd-minute own goal by Villa's Martin Keown, an Arsenal player last season. Villa goalkeeper Nigel Spink appeared to have a shot from striker Martin Hayes well covered when Keown intervened to send the ball spinning into this own net.

Further goals by Hayes, fellow-striker Perry Groves and talented midfielder David Rocastle in the second half destroyed Villa, and Arsenal has now scored 11 in its last three league games without reply.

England captain Bryan Robson was thrown into action against Wimbledon after Manchester United went into halftime 1-0 down. But the reappearance of the injury-prone midfielder made little difference and the 42nd minute goal by Wimbledon's Vince Jones, who just two weeks ago was playing for minor league Wealdstone, proved decisive.

West Ham, fourth at start of play, meets Newcastle in a televised match Sunday.

Forest went 1-0 up via a David Pearce penalty only to fall foul of goal-scoring machine Clive Allen, whose two goals either side of halftime took Tottenham into a 2-1 lead and his league tally to 16 in 17 games.

But Forest fought back well in the second half and goals by centre back Chris Fairclough and midfielder Neil Webb gave manager Brian Clough's side three points.

Coventry goalkeeper Steve Ogilvie suffered a bad case of *deja vu* after 24 minutes at Anfield when Molby stepped up to the penalty spot. The Danish international had scored a hat-trick from the spot against Ogilvie in a 3-1 League Cup win in midweek and he made no mistake Saturday to put Liverpool 1-0 up.

But Coventry showed great determination and it needed a late goal from midfielder John Wark to clinch victory for Liverpool.

Everton moved into fourth place, five points behind Arsenal, thanks to a comprehensive 3-1 victory at Manchester City who slipped to second to bottom.

Adrian Heath scored twice for

the 1985 champion while Paul Moulden, who has an entry in the Guinness Book of Records for his goal-scoring feats in youth soccer, scored his seventh goal in six games for City. Paul Powers scored Everton's other goal.

Luton is in fifth position following its 1-0 defeat of Charlton while Norwich's 2-1 win over Oxford helped it into sixth place.

Chelsea's mini-revival, continued with a 2-2 draw at Leicester which takes it two points above bottom side Newcastle.

In the Second Division Plymouth Argyle beat leader Oldham 3-2. Oldham still lead the division by one point from Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Bayer Leverkusen loses league lead to Bayern

BONN (R) — Bayer Leverkusen crashed 4-1 at home Saturday to its supposed colleague from Uerdingen and lost its leadership of the West German First Division.

The defeat by the second works team of the giant Bayer chemical and pharmaceutical firm, best known for making aspirins, left Leverkusen with a distinct headache as it enabled champion Bayern Munich to take over top place.

Leverkusen was previously unbeaten at home but an early warning of its vulnerability came when Bayer Uerdingen defender Wolfgang Funkel fired the visitor ahead after 27 minutes.

Christian Schreier equalised a minute before the break but Uerdingen turned in a devastating second half performance to emerge the clear victor.

An own goal by Christian Hausmann in the 49th minute was followed by two more from

Marcel Witczek and Funkel in the 67th and 70th minutes.

Bayern moved a point ahead on 23 points thanks to an impressive 1-0 home win over Stuttgart, only its second victory in the last seven games.

Full-back Hans-Dieter Flick hit the all-important goal after 13 minutes, shooting home from 11 metres as Stuttgart defenders Guido Buchwald and Andreas Mueller stumbled over each other.

Hamburg also maintained its title challenge with a useful 3-1 win in West Berlin against struggling Blau-Weiss. Thomas Von Heesen, Sascha Jusiuf and Manfred Kaltz were the scorers in a win which leaves the northern club third, trailing Leverkusen only on goal difference.

Kaiserslautern and Werder Bremen are two points further back after victories Friday night.

Kaiserslautern recovered to beat Nurnberg 2-1 while Werder crushed Fortuna Dueseldorf 5-2.

Rudi Voeller scored twice for Werder and joins Leverkusen's Herbert Waas as league top scorer with 10 goals.

Stormy FIDE sessions end with Campomanes' re-election

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — The president of the World Chess Federation, Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, was re-elected for a second four-year term on Saturday.

His opponent, a 38-year-old Brazilian chess official withdrew from the contest minutes before the votes were due to be cast.

Despite endorsements from world chess champion Garry Kasparov, the United States Chess Federation and most of Western Europe, Lucena realised he had no chances of unseating the 59-year-old Filipino.

Campomanes had the support of the Soviet sports establishment and a massive bloc of Third World votes.

The elections were held on the fringes of the 27th Chess

Olympiad which is being hosted by Dubai and will come to an end on Monday.

"Events in the last days have forced me to acknowledge that any attempt to oppose the current trend... would not benefit our beloved chess," Lucena stated, ending the bitter hostilities that had threatened to tear the chess world apart.

"I therefore withdraw my candidacy and ask the friends who followed me for understanding," Lucena added, stressing that he left "with the joy and satisfaction of a player who played a good game."

After Lucena received a loud ovation from the 120 delegates present in Dubai's municipality building, a former general secretary of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), Inaek Bakker from Holland, then moved that "we unanimously vote for Campomanes... for another term." Bakker had resigned when Campomanes was re-elected in 1982.

"It is with humility that I accept another four years of work," replied the elegant silver-haired Campomanes. "Let us do more to enhance chess in the future. I must ever remember the generous gesture of Lincoln Lucena this morning."

The former protagonists then hugged each other. Delegates shook hands of both men.

Chess insiders said that the

formula for Lucena's withdrawal had been hammered out in midnight meetings with Campomanes on Thursday and Friday nights, the eve of the election.

Campomanes will now have to consider proposals from Kasparov to increase the power of grandmasters, while chess circles here believed that Lucena and his running mate, British grandmaster Raymond Keene, might be offered FIDE posts in the future.

Dutch international master, Gert Ligtner was critical of Lucena's "slimdown." "Lucena has lost a lot of credibility," he said. But Australian Chess Federation President Nathan Stirling said "it took a lot of courage from Lincoln."

Over the last days, grandmasters gathered here for the Chess Olympiad made significant steps in their own attempt to reform FIDE.

Kasparov got together with his old foe, Anatoly Karpov, and a group of world class players from East and West to propose a council of grandmasters that would control their own affairs and a "World Cup" series of tournaments.

Having publicly criticised Campomanes for his "dictator" style, the outspoken 23-year-old champion emphasised the gains made by his associates.

"The fight against

Campomanes will continue," Kasparov boldly stated to reporters. "It wasn't just a campaign to get Lucena elected. It was a campaign to reform the style of FIDE."

He went on: "They accepted our proposals for the grandmaster council. They have passed through FIDE's central committee. So the electoral campaign has had some success as it pushed FIDE to change its style."

The most controversial decision by Campomanes was to halt the first Kasparov-Karpov world title match at a stormy press conference on Feb. 15, 1985.

In a match where the winner would be the first to score six victories, Karpov led by 5-0, but was unable in a marathon sequence of draws to gain the necessary final win.

Kasparov fought back to 5-1 and then 5-3 with two successive victories, before Campomanes halted the match "without result," leaving Karpov as champion.

Moscow was rife with rumour of an imminent psychological breakdown from Karpov, and Kasparov accused Campomanes of interfering to "save his friend, Karpov."

When Kasparov seized the title in November 1985 by winning their second match 13-11, the campaign to oust Campomanes followed. But senior Soviet sports officials insisted their federation

supported Campomanes. "The Soviets supported Campomanes," because they owed him a big favour for stopping the match," commented Spanish chess master Leontio Garcia. "When the Soviets declared against Lucena... his support was weakened."

Both supporters and opponents of Campomanes have said that his re-election chances were greatly aided by a vast spending programme from the Dubai hosts in exchange for placing the Olympiad in this Gulf Emirate thus excluding Israel. This triggered a boycott from a small, but influential group of Western nations and grandmasters.

The Dubai organisers reportedly spent \$1 million on travel tickets for teams and delegates from 68 countries, and many here believe allegiance switched to Campomanes as a result.

Campomanes rose to prominence as the chief organiser of the 1978 title match between Karpov and Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi. The event was supported and funded by former Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, a close ally of Campomanes.

Campomanes was also able to gain support from the government of Corazon Aquino, which helped him to ride through his usually stormy relationship with the press.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E. MR.

MARWAN AL HMOUD

The Minister of Agriculture

you are invited to view

An exhibition of watercolour paintings

"THE CITY OF SALT, AMMAN AND THE COUNTRYSIDE OF JORDAN"

By Martin Savage

At the Petra Bank H.Q. Gallery, Wadi Saqra, Amman
From 1 - 6 December 1986
Open daily 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 3:30 - 6 p.m. Except Friday

NOW AVAILABLE

Beautifully designed and handmade greeting cards by Jordanian artists at the Art Supplies Centre - Amman.

Opposite Rosenthal's

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour T.V., central heating, telephone. Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

NOTICE

The Department of Antiquities announces that because of the winter season, the Sound - and - Light Programme at Jerash will be stopped as of December 1st, 1986 until the beginning of April, 1987.

"FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT"

Consisting of three bedrooms or two bedrooms and two salons, lounge, three bathrooms, three balconies, central heating, telephone. Location: 8th Circle, The Royal Automobile Club of Jordan Road, first floor, opposite American School.

Please call 842428, 813249

DELUXE HOUSE FOR RENT:

Location: Hussein Sports City. Consisting of 5 bedrooms, 2 large salons, 3 bedrooms, one garage - large glassed-in-veranda with central heating. Surrounded by a garden. Built up area 360 sq.m. Total area 650 sq.m.

Pls. call 624906

Cinema CONCORD Tel: 677420

TOP GUN

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155

SLAY GROUND

Tickets: J.D. 1, J.D. 0.750 for students
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573

TOP GUN

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema PLAZA Tel: 677420

THE REPORT

(Arabic)

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 622192

KARMA

(Indian)

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cardinals find Holy See budget gap 'out of sight'

TORONTO (R) — The Vatican administration will face a budget shortfall of almost \$40 million this year, a Canadian cardinal who has studied its finances said Friday.

The church's financial crisis has become so severe that it has been forced to sell off real estate and Pope John Paul II has had to dip into a fund of free will offerings, Cardinal Gerald Emmett Carter said in an interview published in the Catholic Register.

Cardinal Carter is a member of a 15-member Council of Cardinals that the Pope has asked to study the finances of the Holy See, the bureaucracy under the Pope's control, and of the Vatican City State.

When the council met in Rome last month, Cardinal Carter said it found the Holy See's deficit "went out of sight."

"It was a jump of almost \$14 million over last year and can be covered only by the use of reserves," he said.

He described the image of the Vatican as wealthy as "simply a myth."

Cardinal Carter said the Vatican City State, which mints coins and medals and issues commemorative stamps, had reported a surplus.

But the Holy See has been operating in the red the past five years mainly because of the Pope's order that employees be given wage and benefit parity with counterparts in Rome, Cardinal Carter said.

Increased costs have also come from numerous meetings at the Vatican, held to consult with bishops, priests and religious figures from around the world.

Developing countries agree on technology exchanges

PEKING (AP) — Representatives of developing countries meeting in Peking have agreed on 205 projects for exchanging expertise in technology, agriculture and other fields, officials said Friday.

The U.N. programme, called Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, mainly involves exchanges of small teaching and study groups.

China is joining in 144 of the projects, volunteering its expertise in fields such as acupuncture, bamboo cultivation and food processing, Mr. Shen said.

Some 25 countries took part in the talks, Mr. Shen said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1986
GENERAL TENDENCIES: Delays and confusion can be in most anything you do today, so make sure that you are open-minded in approaching anything you are unsure of.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A period of mediation with your mate can solve some problem between you. Keep promises you have made.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Think over public affairs well. Not a good day to have long talks with business partners.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study every detail of the tasks you have taken on. Contact a co-worker and come to an understanding.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get together with congenials and enjoy usual pleasures that are not too expensive.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Take care you do not lose your temper at home, though tempted, and avoid a fierce argument.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study into ways to become more successful and happy. Don't try to force your ideas on others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are worrying about your financial status, but don't do anything hasty that you could later regret.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Deep contemplation can show you the best plan to follow in the days and weeks ahead.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to get accumulated small tasks behind you so you can move on to important matters.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Women can be especially thoughtful today and make life brighter for others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use your energies to solve outside affairs. Try to stay at home tonight and be careful if you leave.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Meditation and philosophical studies can bring fine results in the days ahead if you apply yourself.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be highly magnetic and attract others easily. Be sure to give tasks to handle early in life so that the habit of working will be formed. This will teach to follow accepted standards. Give as fine an education you can. Much success in the lifetime.

THE Daily Crossword

by Robert O. Wilson

ACROSS

- 1 Carry
- 5 Animal enclosure
- 10 Makes lace
- 14 Air, gall
- 15 Like some angles
- 16 Reverberate
- 17 Symbol of wealth
- 19 Maple genus
- 20 Movable homes
- 21 Father or mother
- 23 Noticed
- 24 Edible gourd
- 25 Shum
- 28 Hero's place
- 31 I love L.A.
- 32 Argentine dictator
- 34 Pt. near
- 35 King of Israel
- 37 Protective barriers
- 39 Quality
- 40 Roman relative
- 42 Botherome people
- 44 Spread hay
- 45 Medical person
- 47 Postmaster
- 48 One more
- 49 Source of pot
- 51 Regard highly
- 53 Amicable
- 57 "Where have you —?"
- 58 Two-way sentence
- 60 Lead noise
- 61 Across Dunes
- 62 A Chapin lady
- 63 News
- 64 Consumer advocate
- 66 Love god

DOWN

- 1 Peasy
- 2 Arise
- 3 Muzzle
- 4 Sign up
- 5 Lured
- 6 Oak producer
- 7 Chape
- 8 Common abbr.
- 9 Oozed
- 10 Bourquet
- 11 Emphasize
- 12 Next in order
- 13 Classify
- 16 Shum
- 22 Turk. flag
- 24 First king of Egypt
- 25 Foundations
- 26 Insect stage
- 27 Championship
- 28 Fragrance item
- 29 Rayed flower
- 30 Eng. city
- 32 Makers
- 36 Pelted
- 38 Kitchen
- 39 Muzzle
- 41 Autocrat
- 42 Follower
- 46 Ascot faster
- 48 Actress
- 49 Starry
- 50 Threshold
- 51 Fr. cleric
- 52 Unheeding
- 53 Run away
- 54 Entrance
- 55 Alphabet sequence
- 56 Affirmative
- 57 voice
- 59 Misuse

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. BATS 2. TOGA 3. STATE 4. LEAP 5. OMES 6. PIRANA 7. OLIE 8. QUIST 9. ALYER 10. GOLA 11. STRA 12. ALIETS 13. TRIT 14. ALIA 15. REE 16. SHOULD 17. RUDE 18. IRA 19. TEAL 20. DASTIE 21. BARRIS 22. CHARLES 23. EATING 24. EAT 25. RYE 26. REAP 27. BORSC 28. EYM 29. SEX 30. RAE 31. WHITREYS 32. ALTHREYS 33. LONIA 34. ELAIS 35. ERLE 36. SPOR 37. NIVES 38. RIVED

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Nov. 22, '86 and ending Wednesday, Nov. 26, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	12700	17567	1.390	1.360	1.000
Petra Bank	600	1361	2.210	2.270	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	4500	9901	2.220	2.200	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4421	8569	1.940	1.930	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	16100	1414	1.330	1.330	1.000
Housing Bank	1412	2439	1.700	1.750	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	3028	6592	2.200	2.170	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	60	1641	28.250	27.250	5.000
Bank of Jordan	14877	267714	17.900	17.700	5.000
Arab Bank	960	127833	129.000	135.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	20980	54178	2.590	2.590	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	35300	27297	0.740	0.760	1.000
Islamic Investment House	7787	2309	0.800	0.790	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	134570	113038	1.330	1.330	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	7787	2309	0.800	0.790	1.000
National Financial Investments	5630	7319	1.300	1.300	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	8683	5138	0.580	0.590	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	5158	4920	0.950	0.970	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al Mashreq Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Bank of Jordan (New Issue)	5624	94067	16.800	16.780	5.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	1250	3573	2.860	2.860	1.000
REPCO Life Insurance	13466	5830	0.920	0.940	1.000
Jordan Insurance	4449	5347	11.750	11.620	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	4700	3889	0.830	0.830	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	1000	850	0.870	0.850	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	2000	2096	1.060	1.060	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1242	1755	1.440	1.400	1.000
Petra Jordan Insurance	1650	1287	0.780	0.780	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	300	207	0.700	0.690	1.000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al-Izzidar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Services and industries					
Dawar for Housing and Investment	13614	8514	0.640	0.620	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaro)	2170	1042	0.490	0.480	1.000
Management and Consultancy	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	8140	6346	0.700	0.710	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	8074	1529	0.690	0.680	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeer	107238	48311	0.880	1.000	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	5921	9327	1.580	1.570	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	500	500	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arab International Hotels	64089	26010	0.400	0.420	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	100	300	2.800	3.000	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	1500	7275	4.850	4.850	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	23870	21123	0.970	0.890	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	5554	2911	0.340	0.350	1.000
Jordan Dairy	20436	25314	1.240	1.250	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	10627	24385	2.300	2.290	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	262436	195577	0.740	0.740	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	411	1030	2.520	2.500	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intag)	2225	7377	1.690	1.650	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	50	230	4.600	4.600	1.000
Aladdin Industries	104234	89063	0.840	0.850	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	81320	86608	1.050	1.060	1.000
Jordan Worst Mills	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	2250	2340	1.040	1.040	1.000
Chemical Industries	6818	6817	1.030	1.030	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	13750	6875	0.500	0.500	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	1312	1927	1.480	1.460	1.000
National Steel Industries	5554	7690	1.390	1.380	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	2400	1813	0.770	0.750	1.000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	3832	27774	7.240	7.260	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	12160	2387	0.190	0.190	1.000
National Industries	3587	2668	0.740	0.740	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	1150	1127	0.980	0.980	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	3450	4579	1.330	1.320	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	50	50	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	650	455	0.700	0.700	1.000
Woolen Industries	438	775	1.770	1.770	1.000
Jordan Tanning	—	—	—	—	5.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	59448	49219	0.820	0.820	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	4900	3822	0.770	0.780	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	33	19	0.600	0.600	1.000
Grand total	1160432	1526100			

Dollar sinks to near record low against mark this year

NEW YORK (R) — Unease over the growing scandal of U.S. arms sales to Iran and a sluggish American economy pushed the dollar lower Friday to near its low for the year against the West German mark.

The dollar closed at 1.9715, down 1.8 pfennigs from 1.9895 marks at Thursday's close in London. Traders said the dollar was near its record low for the year of 1.9685 marks.

They said activity was light with many dealers in the United States taking a long weekend after Thursday's Thanksgiving holiday.

Gold prices were higher, spurred by the lower dollar and reports of large purchases from one buyer, believed to be in the Middle East.

Faltering confidence in the Reagan administration because of the arms row was the main factor behind the dollar's losses, with holders of the currency afraid the president's power and prestige would be vastly diminished for the last two years of his term.

"We're in a tremendous crisis of confidence here," said one chief dealer.

Another dealer with a U.S. bank said the greenback could go lower. "Politically and economically, there is just not much going for it."

The dollar was also down against the Japanese yen, at 161.85 yen from 162.65 at the European close Thursday.

It was down sharply against the Swiss franc, closing at 1.6415 francs from 1.6595 at Thursday's close.

Also putting pressure on the dollar was pessimism over the U.S. economy, underlined by figures earlier in the week showing durable goods orders fell a steep six per cent in October.

Dealers in Europe said the same factors would probably weigh on the dollar next week, pushing it toward 1.95 marks. They said the market was wary of central bank intervention at these levels but operators now believed that if the

dollar fell gradually, intervention was unlikely above 1.95 marks.

Earlier this year the Bundesbank intervened in the markets to prop up the U.S. currency. West Germany is worried that the dollar's fall would make German exports too expensive in the United States and other markets where the local currency is linked to the dollar.

Sterling closed at \$1.4345, up from \$1.4292 Thursday, in quiet trading.

Gold closed in Zurich at \$390.25 an ounce, up nearly \$7 from its \$383.70 an ounce close on Thursday. In New York, bullion closed at \$383.15 an ounce.

Dealers said it appeared a single buyer, purchasing as much as two tonnes, may have accounted for much of the rise.

"Many bullion traders feel we are now heading for a rough period, with a further undermining of confidence in the U.S. government," said market analyst Graham Birch of brokers Kleinwort Greaveson.

The gold price in recent months went to nearly \$450 but has since drifted lower.

'U.N. operates on brink of bankruptcy'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States' failure to pay more than one half of its assessed share of the U.N. budget has forced the world body to the brink of bankruptcy, Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar said Friday.

The United Nations will begin 1987 with only \$10 million in hand, substantially less than a week's needs, he added.

The amount of unpaid assessments was larger than ever before, Mr. Perez De Cuellar said in a report to the General Assembly, in which he noted that full payment is a clear obligation under the U.N. charter.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar did not mention the United States by name, but spoke of the "principal contributor," whose national legislation restricted its payment to the United Nations. Under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget law, the U.S. Congress has limited the amount the Reagan administration may give to the United Nations.

The United States' assessed contribution is 25 per cent of the budget. This year, its contribution has been \$148.8 million and the secretary general said that unless there were new developments, the American payment next year was likely to be about the same.

Offering a revised estimate of a \$735 million budget for 1987, he said the shortfall thus would be about \$85 million, if other members pay all their dues.

"Even with the extensive economy measures undertaken ... the U.N. has operated during the past months on the brink of bankruptcy. It has been barely possible to meet our obligations, including salaries, on time," Mr. Perez De Cuellar said.

The U.N. General Assembly is currently wrestling with proposals to streamline the organization but a number of member states have resisted recommendations offered by an expert panel.

Soviet exports boost East-West trade

GENEVA (AP) — East-West trade rebounded in the first half of 1986, paced by a strong recovery in Soviet oil and gas exports to the West, a U.N. study said Friday.

Trade between the planned economies of the Soviet Bloc and the West held up better than was expected in early 1986, when the collapse in oil prices was believed to threaten Soviet hard currency income from crude exports, the study said.

Some 80 per cent of Soviet export earnings come from deliveries of oil and other fuels whose prices are linked to it.

From January to June 1986, a 30 per cent rise in the volume of Soviet exports to the West was paralleled by a 16 per cent cut in imports, the study said. In contrast, non-Soviet East European imports from both developing and Western industrialized countries showed a sharp rise.

But world economic trends point to only a modest expansion of East-West trade in the near future, the study said. It did not give a figure.

The study was prepared by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, a 34-nation body grouping European countries, the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada.

Soviet Bloc net foreign debt is expected to rise to \$83 billion this year from \$74 billion in 1985, mainly because the value of the dollar fell.

Some Eastern countries, seeking to finance imports, stepped up borrowing in the first half of this year.

European analysts said these included the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The trade growth followed a

year of falling exports by the Soviet Bloc in 1985.

In the first half of this year, Soviet oil exports to the West rose some 13 per cent, as supply problems were overcome and output began rising again, the study said.

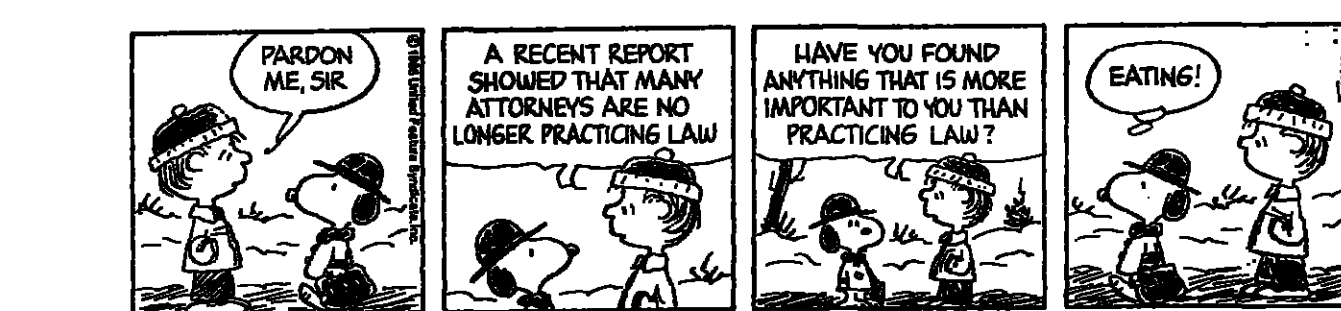
The study downplayed the effect of recent Soviet reform efforts on the upswing in trade, and said the Soviet Union's East European allies are having more trouble adapting to world economic trends.

Their exports to the West, including primary products, chemicals and engineering equipment, rose by five per cent.

FAO to save \$16m off deficit

ROME (AP) — The governing body of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) agreed Friday to delay implementation of some of its programmes as part of its efforts to save \$16.4 million. Essential programmes to countries needing urgent aid will not be affected, Director General Edouard Saouma said. The Rome-based organisation also will delay filling some vacant posts and reduce the number of FAO meetings and publications, Mr. Saouma said. The measures are intended to pare down an expected \$92 million deficit in 1987.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

Seoul rally fails; opposition chief vows to step up struggle

SEOUL (R) — South Korean police Saturday put on an overwhelming show of force to thwart plans for a huge protest rally in Seoul against government "dictatorship" but opposition leaders vowed to fight another day.

The head of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Lee Min-Woo, conceded that the rally organisers had been outmanoeuvred by the mobilisation of tens of thousands of combat police. Official media said a total of 70,000 police were on duty in the capital.

Mr. Lee told reporters the South Korean people's patience with President Chun Doo Hwan's government was running out and said they would have to find "more clear-cut ways" to fight for greater democracy.

"If the government continues to seek to prolong its dictatorship in disregard of the people's will, we will struggle to bring down the government instead of negotiating or compromising with it," he said.

After a news conference, Mr. Lee and scores of other party officials began a sit-in at party headquarters in protest against the government's obstruction of the rally. They had hoped the rally

would attract up to one million people to back a call for direct presidential elections next year.

The government banned the rally, saying there was a serious risk that it would be taken over by pro-Communist extremists and degenerate into rioting and bloodshed.

When the NKDP decided to ignore the ban, the authorities used huge forces of police to seal off much of central Seoul.

They blocked all access to the proposed rally site — a tree-lined park close to the business district — and used tear gas to disperse any attempts at assembly. Police said 1,937 people were arrested but added most were suspected of minor offences and would be freed as soon as possible.

Despite Saturday's setback, Mr. Lee said the party would reschedule the rally for the near future to "show the government how eagerly the people want direct presidential elections and

democracy."

Mr. Chun's Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said in a statement: "The rally attempt ended in failure because the authorities took preventive action but also because the people remained aloof to the event."

Other DJP officials said the failure of the NKDP's rally plan showed the opposition party's best chance of achieving constitutional reform was to resume cooperation with the DJP in talks on the issue at the National Assembly.

The two parties are bitterly opposed on the form the government should take when President Chun, elected on a limited suffrage in 1981, stands down early in 1988.

The NKDP wants direct presidential elections to choose Mr. Chun's successor. The DJP wants to scale down the powers of the president and create a cabinet system of government dominated by a strong prime minister.

Kim Young-Sam, adviser and behind-the-scenes leader of the NKDP, and his aides Saturday struggled with security men but did not break through the police cordon outside his Seoul home.

Mr. Kim said later the present political clampdown by President

Chun's government was "in effect worse than martial law... It shows the current regime is a violent government in itself, trembling for lack of popular support."

"The regime is just inviting its own isolation from the international community," he said.

Mr. Kim said Saturday's rally would show the depth of South Korean's yearning for democracy and their support for the NKDP's demand for direct elections next year to choose a new president. Mr. Chun, given a seven-year term in 1981 by a restricted electoral college, has said he will not seek another mandate.

Hundreds of merchants shut up shop for fear of damage from expected violent clashes between police and demonstrators. Foreign banks and embassies in the area were closed and closely guarded as potential targets for sabotage or occupation. About 30 schools cut short classes and sent pupils home.

Police said they searched some 70 universities around the country overnight and seized thousands of seditious leaflets, petrol bombs, wooden staves and steel bars apparently meant for use in Saturday's Seoul demonstration.

Aquino urges support for constitution

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corason Aquino told business leaders Saturday to "stop hedging" and get support for a proposed new constitution she said will secure democracy in the Philippines.

The nation is to vote on the new charter, which extends Mrs. Aquino's term to June 1992, in a plebiscite on Feb. 2.

Speaking to about 300 people at the annual Philippine business conference, Mrs. Aquino called for unity and said, "I urge you to... stop hedging."

"Go back to the bravery of our epic struggle that concluded in the return of our freedoms, to that attitude where no one speculated, everyone dared and democracy triumphed."

"Go out and campaign vigorously for the overwhelming ratification of this constitution."

The "epic struggle" ended in a military-civilian revolt in February that forced ex-President Ferdinand Marcos to flee the country and opened the presidential palace to Mrs. Aquino.

She abolished the constitution by which Marcos ruled the country after he imposed martial law in 1972.

"Weekend coups are mere distractions, poor excuses to delay our confrontation with history," Mrs. Aquino said, referring to rumours of a coup that had swept the capital in recent weeks. "Let us now stop bickering and guessing about the future and instead go for it."

The rumours climaxed last weekend after military officials announced they had thwarted a plot by some followers of then Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to take over the government. The president called for her cabinet to resign and immediately replaced Mr. Enrile with his deputy, Rafael Iloilo.

The president replaced the heads of two more ministries, both allegedly riddled with corruption and mismanagement, on Friday and said more changes would be announced "shortly."

Vicente Jayme, president of the Philippine National Bank, and Carlos Dominguez Jr., a deputy minister of agriculture, took over the public works and natural resources portfolios from Rogacion Mercado and Ernesto Maceda, respectively.

Non-racial polls proposed in S. African province

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Moderates in Natal province have called for the establishment of South Africa's first non-racial regional parliament with equal voting rights for black and white.

Posing a dilemma for Pretoria's white-led government, the multi-racial Indaba (Zulu for "get-together") urged a merger between the province and the Zulu homeland of KwaZulu under a leadership elected by universal franchise.

The complex blueprint was produced during eight months of debate and has raised the hopes of moderates that it could serve as a model for the whole nation.

The consent of the government, which for decades has adhered to apartheid principles depriving the black majority of provincial and national voting power, would be needed before the plan could be implemented.

The proposals, announced by Indaba Chairman Desmond Clarence in the Natal port of Durban Friday, called for the region to be governed by two chambers, including a 100-seat, multi-racial body elected through a one-person, one-vote system.

The chamber would have a 10-member cabinet under a prime minister who, through the area's overwhelming black majority, would be likely to come from the predominant Zulu tribe.

Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a co-founder of the Indaba, has given his blessing to its recommendations.

The Indaba group, made up of black and white moderates from many walks of life, is not believed to include any legislators or prominent political party members.

U.N. concerned over rights violations in four countries

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A U.N. General Assembly committee has approved a series of resolutions expressing concern over alleged human rights violations in Iran, Afghanistan, Chile and El Salvador.

The three measures now go before the full assembly for ratification.

By a vote of 53 to 27 with 42 abstentions, the committee condemned Iran's rights record, expressing concern over reports of summary and arbitrary executions. It urged Tehran to comply with the international covenant on civil and political rights.

In a separate resolution, the committee said authorities in Afghanistan, "with heavy support from foreign troops" were acting against opponents without respect for international human rights agreements.

The General Assembly has already called for the withdrawal of foreign troops, a reference to Soviet occupation forces.

Friday's resolution, approved by 70 to 23 votes with 36 abstentions, expressed grave concern over the methods of warfare used in Afghanistan and the consequences of "indiscriminate bombings and military operations against villages."

It said torture and summary executions of government opponents and evidence of religious intolerance caused profound distress and alarm.

A resolution on El Salvador noted numerous human rights

violations and appealed to the government and opposition forces to cooperate with humanitarian organisations to ease civilian suffering.

The committee called El Salvador's judicial system unsatisfactory and urged its reform. The vote was 98 to 0, with 37 abstentions.

The committee also expressed deep concern over human rights violations in Chile and called for an immediate end to the state of siege declared there in September. It described the military government's cooperation with a U.N. investigation as a "positive fact" and expressed confidence that another U.N. inquiry would be held soon.

But the resolution adopted by the committee regretted that the cooperation had not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile.

The resolution was supported by 84 countries. Five, including Chile and the United States, voted against it and 46 abstained.

The committee stressed the need for an immediate end to the state of siege, imposed after a left-wing guerrilla group tried to assassinate the Chilean leader, General Augusto Pinochet. It said charges of terrorism should not be used to justify the abuse of authority.

It also urged an end at once to all forms of physical and psychological torture in Chile, and the reorganisation of police and security forces to end persistent human rights violations.

Commission to put the question of Cuban human rights violations on its agenda and prepare a report on the subject.

U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters, in a news conference on the resolution Wednesday, said Cuba has "the largest population of political prisoners per capita in the world."

He vowed: "We will keep at this. We will continue so that we may get action and those nameless in the dungeons will know that we have not forgotten them."

Cuban envoy Oscar Oramas Oliva told reporters the United States had suffered "a great defeat" in the Social Committee.

"The international community forced them today to accept realities," he said. Mr. Oramas said all political prisoners in Cuba were released as a result of counter-revolutionaries who had been tried and convicted according to Cuban law.

The U.S. resolution would have condemned Cuba for murder and torture of political prisoners. It called on the U.N. Human Rights

passed, provoking further wrath in the U.S. Congress, which already has cut 1986 support to the world body in half, citing hostility to U.S. interests.

An American official who declined to be identified said the United States agreed to drop the matter only for the present. But he agreed that a vote Friday might have resulted in a U.S. defeat.

"Our friends had no time to study (the resolution). Had we pushed it, we might have gotten creamed (badly defeated). It was prudent not to force it to a vote now," he said.

"It's on hold," the official said. He said it was, however, a "notice of intent" that the United States would pursue the question at a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February.

The U.S. resolution would have condemned Cuba for murder and torture of political prisoners. It called on the U.N. Human Rights

passed, provoking further wrath in the U.S. Congress, which already has cut 1986 support to the world body in half, citing hostility to U.S. interests.

An American official who declined to be identified said the United States agreed to drop the matter only for the present. But he agreed that a vote Friday might have resulted in a U.S. defeat.

"Our friends had no time to study (the resolution). Had we pushed it, we might have gotten creamed (badly defeated). It was prudent not to force it to a vote now," he said.

"It's on hold," the official said. He said it was, however, a "notice of intent" that the United States would pursue the question at a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February.

The U.S. resolution would have condemned Cuba for murder and torture of political prisoners. It called on the U.N. Human Rights

passed, provoking further wrath in the U.S. Congress, which already has cut 1986 support to the world body in half, citing hostility to U.S. interests.

An American official who declined to be identified said the United States agreed to drop the matter only for the present. But he agreed that a vote Friday might have resulted in a U.S. defeat.

"Our friends had no time to study (the resolution). Had we pushed it, we might have gotten creamed (badly defeated). It was prudent not to force it to a vote now," he said.

"It's on hold," the official said. He said it was, however, a "notice of intent" that the United States would pursue the question at a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February.

The U.S. resolution would have condemned Cuba for murder and torture of political prisoners. It called on the U.N. Human Rights

passed, provoking further wrath in the U.S. Congress, which already has cut 1986 support to the world body in half, citing hostility to U.S. interests.

An American official who declined to be identified said the United States agreed to drop the matter only for the present. But he agreed that a vote Friday might have resulted in a U.S. defeat.

"Our friends had no time to study (the resolution). Had we pushed it, we might have gotten creamed (badly defeated). It was prudent not to force it to a vote now," he said.

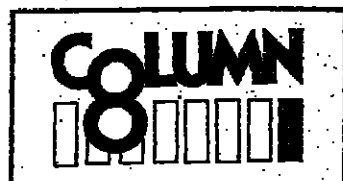
"It's on hold," the official said. He said it was, however, a "notice of intent" that the United States would pursue the question at a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February.

The U.S. resolution would have condemned Cuba for murder and torture of political prisoners. It called on the U.N. Human Rights

passed, provoking further wrath in the U.S. Congress, which already has cut 1986 support to the world body in half, citing hostility to U.S. interests.

An American official who declined to be identified said the United States agreed to drop the matter only for the present. But he agreed that a vote Friday might have resulted in a U.S. defeat.

"Our friends had no time to study (the resolution). Had we pushed it, we might have gotten creamed (badly defeated). It was prudent not to force it to a vote now," he said.



Duchess gets her wings

LONDON (R) — Britain's Prince Andrew has presented his wife, the Duchess of York, with her pilot's wings. The duchess started flying lessons in October, fulfilling a pre-wedding promise to get more involved in her husband's career. She is expected to get her full pilot's licence soon. Prince Andrew, a Royal Navy helicopter pilot who fought in the 1982 Falklands War married Sarah Ferguson in July. He presented her with the pilot's wings badge of the International Aviation Federation at a ceremony held at the Royal Aeronautical Society in London.

AIDS virus bars entry to U.S. diplomatic service

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department is to begin testing employees and job applicants for the AIDS virus and will generally reject job-seekers whose tests are positive, the department has said. It said current employees who test positive would be retained but would have limited medical clearances for overseas assignment. AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) destroys the body's ability to fight infection and has killed thousands of people worldwide. About 50 per cent of persons found to have the AIDS virus will succumb to disease within 10 years, according to health authorities.

Airline fined \$4.7m in cocaine find

MIAMI (R) — U.S. customs have fined the Colombian airline Avianca \$4.7 million after finding cocaine hidden among flowers shipped from Bogota to Miami. Customs officials said 140 kilograms of the drug was discovered on one of the airline's daily "flower flights." They said the flights are a favourite method of smuggling cocaine into the United States. Harry Carney, district director for the customs service, said neither flower distributors in Florida nor the airline were suspected of having any role in the cocaine operation. But Avianca was fined under a law passed last month which holds carriers responsible for their cargoes. Customs spokeswoman Kitty Prior said more than four tonnes of cocaine had been confiscated from 43 Avianca cargo flights since January 1981. Nine were flower flights.

Money rains down on bomb squad

LOS ANGELES (R) — A police bomb squad was showered with \$2 million in bank notes after blowing up three suitcases suspected to contain explosives, police reported. The suitcases were left by a man with a foreign accent who hurried from the Pan-American Airways Terminal at Los Angeles International Airport before he could be questioned, a police spokesman said. A bomb squad took the suitcases to deserted waste ground and blew them up. The police found no bombs — only \$2 million in \$100 and \$20 notes. Police said the money was not damaged and they would like to ask the unidentified man whether the money was part of a drug deal.

Auctioned jewellery stolen from museum

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — An emerald pendant stolen from the National Museum in Stockholm was sold in an auction to a Swiss collector for the highest price in Sweden's history. The buyer probably will be allowed to keep the diamond and emerald necklace that includes the stolen pendant, said Per Bjurström, director of the National Museum. "According to all judicial rules he has acted in good faith," Bjurström told the Associated Press. A veteran museum employee was arrested Friday in connection with the theft. Bjurström said. Police declined to comment on the case and refused to give the suspect's name. The case made headlines in local newspapers after a former museum employee said the jewellery advertised on the cover of an auction catalogue appeared to be the same set that was stolen from a museum vault. The pendant sold for 1.2 million kronor (\$177,000) on a televised auction on Nov. 14. It had been willed to the museum by the world famous opera soprano Kirstina Nilsson in 1921.

Explosion kills 5 in Australian plant

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — A chemical plant exploded Saturday, killing five maintenance men and injuring 14 other people.

Police said about 80 men were working at the plant during the explosion, which sent clouds of black smoke over Sydney's western suburbs.

Dick Blamey, special projects officer for ICI Australia Ltd., which recently bought the plant from CSR Ltd., said the five men killed had been working with

welding equipment near an empty vat.

"We don't have any idea what caused the explosion," he said.

"There must have been a flammable chemical or vapour present."

The explosion hurled a part of a tank 60 metres into a fence and ignited several fires.

Most of the injured admitted to the hospital suffered burns or from smoke and toxic fume

Salvagers find richest treasure ship ever

MIAMI (AP) — The richest treasure ship ever discovered could yield \$1.6 billion in gold, silver, emeralds and historical artifacts, a wealthy American treasure hunter has said.

The Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de La Maravilla sank along the Bahama banks in 1656 with a full load of Central American treasure bound for Spain, said Herbert Humphreys Jr.

"It is the second-richest treasure ship ever to sink," Humphreys said in a phone interview.

The richest, the San Jose, sank in 610 metres of water off the Colombian coast and has never been found, he said.

In contrast, the value of Mel Fisher's Nuestra Señora de Atocha, found off Key West, was estimated at \$350 million, of which about \$100 million was recovered.

"I'm very excited," said Mr. Humphreys. "I just want to do some good with it."

Among items raised so far are dozens of emeralds, gold and silver coins, muskets inlaid with gold wire, swords, a silver navigation instrument, cannonballs, a cannon, anchors, Spanish pottery and priceless Ming Dynasty porcelain.

According to records, the ship also carried 30 to 40 tonnes of silver and a solid gold, one-metre statue of the Madonna and Child.

"I don't see why we couldn't get it all," said Mr. Humphreys. "It's down there. It's scattered all over the place."

The Maravilla's location has been known ever since its sinking, but the wreck is covered with 50 feet (15m) of sand and only heavy, specialised blowing equipment can uncover it, he said.

In the early 1970s, a few million dollars of treasure was recovered from one section of the ship, but the main load was never found. Mr. Humphreys, who runs similar salvage operations around the world, sought and received from the Bahamian government the right to exploit the wreck.

He pays 25 per cent of the recovered wealth to the Bahamas. His Marine Archeological Research Ltd. keeps the rest.

He said he spent 10 years sporadically searching for the scattered remains of the ship. Starting in May, two of his ships scanned 520 square kilometres of ocean bottom with sophisticated electronic equipment to find missing sections of the ship.

In the last few months, Mr. Humphreys's highly sophisticated salvage operation has recovered millions of dollars worth of treasure, including a 50-karat emerald he estimated is worth \$1 million.

"In one week we took in about \$5 or \$6 million," he said.

According to the manifest, the treasure listed is worth \$1.2 billion at today's prices, he said. But as a general rule of thumb, treasure hunters add another third onto that figure because much of the cargo was contraband and was not declared.

Iran arms disclosures hurt contras

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Nicaraguan rebel leaders, acknowledging they cannot defeat their country's Marxist government without more U.S. aid, fear that a deepening White House scandal could seriously damage or even destroy their cause.

"It could wind up having negative consequences, depending on the intensity of the scandal," said rebel spokesman Pedro Joaquín Chamorro. "It clearly is not going to help us."

Alfonso Robelo, a top leader of the rebels, called contras, put it even more succinctly: "What a mess. It is a major setback."

They spoke after the revelation Tuesday by U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese that profits from surreptitious U.S. weapons sales to Iran were deposited in Swiss bank accounts for use by the contras during a period when U.S. government aid to the rebels was illegal.

President Reagan, saying he knew nothing about the aid to the contras, fired Lt.-Col. Oliver North, a National Security Council member whom Mr. Meese said was responsible. Col. North's superior, National Security Adviser John Poindexter, resigned.

By week's end, the top contra leadership seemed to be trying to distance itself from the problem in Washington and portray the rebels as victims of the scandal.

Mr. Robelo said Mr. Reagan had planned to ask Congress in February for more money for the contras to supplement the \$100 million approved last fall.

But the likelihood of continuing investigations and revelations about the arms deal could make such a request awkward, at best. In Washington, senators on both sides of the issue predicted the Senate's new Democratic majority would move next year to end all aid to the contras.

"Our big concern now is that this will create the image that the contras are not reliable people, that the contras are not the democrats that the United States, the Congress should support," Mr. Robelo said Tuesday at a meeting of contra political leaders.

"It will take more aid from Congress to accomplish our goal of liberating Nicaragua. No, the \$100 million is not enough for that," he said. The Sandinistas came to power in Nicaragua in July 1979 after ousting the pro-U.S. government of President Anastasio Somoza.

At a joint news conference in Miami on Thursday, Mr. Robelo and two other leaders of the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO) said they had no knowledge of Swiss bank accounts and denied receiving money from the sale of weapons to Iran.

The United Nicaraguan Opposition is a contra umbrella group that embraces more than a dozen business.

Moscow, New Delhi continue defence talks

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — As Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi issued calls for world peace, their defence aides were discussing Soviet weapon sales to enhance India's growing military might.

Mr. Gorbachev's four-day visit to India, which ended Friday, was marked by attacks on the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) as an obstacle to nuclear disarmament and by a declaration, signed by Mr. Gandhi, calling for banning nuclear weapons and limiting conventional arms.

The "Delhi declaration" calling for "a world without war" was signed by both leaders on Thursday.

The same day, Soviet First Deputy Defence Chief Sergei Akhromeev and Indian Minister of State for Defence Arjun Singh met for more than two hours to talk about arms India wants to counter rival Pakistan.

It was a reminder that India — despite its image as the inheritor of Mahatma Gandhi's peaceful mysticism — maintains the world's fourth largest standing army, generously supplied with Soviet weapons.

No announcements were issued after the military meeting, but Indian newspapers on Friday quoted Soviet sources as saying Moscow agreed to speed up delivery of already purchased arms, particularly the sophisticated MiG-29 fighter plane.

India also reportedly asked Moscow for advanced TU-12 reconnaissance aircraft, to counter the AWACS spy-plane the United States is expected to supply Pakistan.

Pakistan buys arms from the United States, and serves as the base for opponents of the Afghanistan government that Moscow maintains in Kabul, backed by an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops.

discrimination. Certainly what has been done cannot be undone. But what can now be done to remedy the deeds of yesterday must not be put off until tomorrow."

The last sentence appeared to be a direct call to the government to go ahead with land rights legislation.

The Pope, in an unusually direct speech, described the claim by early European settlers that Australia "belonged to no-one as a 'legal fiction'."

He paid ringing tribute to traditional aboriginal values, including their spiritual closeness to the land, and said their culture must not be allowed to disappear.

He spoke with respect of the aboriginal "dreamtime" creation legends.

The Pontiff said aboriginal culture was not prepared for the sudden collision with European settlers 200 years ago, adding that the whites brought patterns of behaviour against which aborigines were unable to protect themselves.

The aborigines were devastated by battles with the whites, contact with European diseases and alcohol.

Only about 160,000 now survive from an estimated population 200 years ago of 300,000.

The Pope, whose speech reflected the position of the

church here, said aborigines suffered daily racial discrimination, as well as difficulties in finding work and education.

He referred to the evils of the aboriginal reserve system under which he said families were broken up and transported from their homes, "forced to live like exiles in a foreign country."

He said the reserves still existed and problems caused by this policy remained to be solved.

The Pontiff appealed to aborigines to absorb Christianity into their culture, saying there was no conflict between it and aboriginal tradition.

"In the new world that is emerging for you, you are being called to live fully human and Christian lives, not to die of shame and sorrow," he said.

Aborigines from all over Australia came to Alice Springs for the "corroboree" — singing and dancing festival — with the Pope. Many travelled thousands of kilometres in open trucks, moving at night to avoid the scorching desert heat.

The Pope walked along a "meeting path" where scores of groups — often clad only in loin clothes and body paint — performed tribal dances.

One group handed the Pontiff a knitted beret and scarf in the black, yellow and red colours of

the aboriginal land rights movement. He immediately put it on over his white skullcap.

Earlier Saturday, the Pope journeyed across Australia's vast "red centre" and broadcast from his aircraft to bring his message to the remotest areas of the outback.

During the four-hour flight across Australia, from the south eastern city of Melbourne to Darwin on the north coast, the Pontiff spoke on a radio link, normally used for school broadcasts, to children from remote sheep and cattle properties.

He also addressed staff and users of the Royal Flying Doctor Service, which provides airborne medical care to families hundreds of kilometres from the nearest settlement, covering an area two thirds the size of the United States.